The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. No. 322 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED .... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ..... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1860. PRICE ONE PENN[Y]

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Engagement for Twelve Nights only of Madame CELESTE, Sole Lessee and Directress of the Royal Lyceum Theatre, London; her First Appearance in this City these Ten Years, together with THE WHOLE OF THE COMPANY OF THE LYCEUM THEATRE,

And the magnificent Transformation Scene from the Extravaganza of KING THRUSHBEARD.

The most Brilliant, Costly, and Gorgeous scene on scene ever witnessed; Invented and Painted by Mr. WILLIAM CALLCOTT, Principal Scenic Artist to the Lyceum Theatre, who will personally superintend the arrangements for its representation in this city. The engagement will commence on WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. Positively the Last Night but Three of that charming Danseuse and talented Artiste, Miss LYDIA THOMPSON. Free List entirely suspended, Public Press Excepted. Fourth Appearance of Mr. BRUCE NORTON. Mr. J. WARD, of her Majesty's Navy, will appear as the "Irish Tiger," for this Night only.

On THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MAY 16th, The Entertainments will commence with the celebrated Drama of THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

Clanronald - - - - Mr. H. Vivash.
Andrew - - - - Mr. Bruce Norton.
Adela - - - - Miss F. Bland.

After which the Laughable Farce of the GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.

Turby - - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.
Mrs. Turby - - - - Mrs. Parker.

After which Oxenford's New Ballet Farce, entitled MAGIC TOYS.

Merlin - - - - Mr. Fitzjames.
Valentine - - - - Miss L. Thompson.

To be followed by the Laughable Interlude of THE IRISH TIGER.

Paddy Ryan - - - - Mr. J. Ward.

To conclude with the new and Original Farce entitled B. B.; OR THE BENICIA BOY.

Mr. Benjamin Bobbin - - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal. 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
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CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
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CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

AND CHARLEY FOX.
AND CHARLEY FOX.
AND CHARLEY FOX.
AND CHARLEY FOX.
AND CHARLEY FOX.

TO-NIGHT.
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TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
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TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS. FIRST GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE, On SATURDAY, MAY 19th, At Half-past Two. Upon which occasion the Entire Evening Programme will be presented. Evening Performance as usual at Eight o'clock.

FAREWELL EXHIBITIONS! LAST FOUR NIGHTS, POSITIVELY CLOSING SATURDAY, 19th MAY. LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

The person who neglects to see HAMILTON'S magnificent DIORAMA before it leaves Dublin voluntarily shuts his eyes against one of the most stupendous and beautiful works of the age.

The following splendid additions have just been made to the Diorama:—

The Graves of our Brave Heroes; Cathcart's Hill; St. Petersburg; Palace of the Czar, Illuminated. Moscow, &c.

A Grand Morning Representation on SATURDAY, May 19, at Two o'clock, when, by the kind permission of Col. Mylius, the boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School will attend with their Brass Band, Drums, and Fifes.

Exhibitions, every day, at Two. Evening, at a quarter past Eight.

Reserved seats, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be had of Mr. Bussell, 7, Westmoreland-street.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 22, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day. (Sundays, from 9 to 11.)

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rates—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. The Trustees of the GREAT PRIZE DRAWING for the LIMERICK ATHENÆUM AND SCHOOL OF ART Beg to inform the Public that this Drawing will be proceeded with as advertised; and as no New Lottery will be permitted to be commenced, and the numbers are filling fast, an Early Application for Tickets is necessary. Office, No. 116, George-street. Limerick, 5th May, 1860.

GREAT PRIZE DRAWING. LIMERICK ATHENÆUM AND SCHOOL OF ART. £1,000, in a Prize of £200, a Prize of £200, a Prize of £100, a Prize of £50, a Prize of £40, Two Prizes of £25, Three Prizes of £20, and Twenty Prizes of £10 each. For the Improvement of the LIMERICK ATHENÆUM and SCHOOL of ART.

TRUSTEES: Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor. DANIEL GRIFFIN, Esq., M.D.

TREASURER: The PROVINCIAL BANK of IRELAND, Limerick.

HONORARY SECRETARY. WM. LYSAGHT, Esq., J.P., Athenæum, Limerick.

The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, guaranteed by, and under the exclusive control of, the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, on MONDAY, 4th JUNE, 1860, commencing at Ten o'clock, in the presence of the Committee, several Magistrates, and open to the Public.

Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible to Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of the applicant. Tickets to be limited to 2,500, at £1 each.

N.B.—In case the entire number of Tickets be not taken on the day named for the Drawing, the Trustees to be at liberty either to adjourn or proceed with the Drawing as they shall think fit; or to return the money to the Subscribers.

Immediately after the Drawing the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.

WM. FITZGERALD, Mayor, DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., } Trustees. WM. LYSAGHT, J.P., Honorary Secretary.

PROSPECT LAUNDRY, SIXTH LOCK, ROYAL CANAL, PHIBSBOROUGH. Families favouring this Establishment will please send their orders by Post, directed to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, PROSPECT LAUNDRY," Sixth Lock, Royal Canal, Phibsborough. N.B.—Hotels, Clubs, Mercantile Houses, and Large Families contracted for. The Laundry Van attends Customers on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, to receive clothes, and on the three following days to deliver them.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED). PATENTS OBTAINED, AND DESIGNS REGISTERED. IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841. 8, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

"An Institution worthy of the support of all who value Protestant principle, and who are anxious for the preservation of the rights and liberties of all denominations of our countrymen." Right Hon. the EARL of RODEN.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE AND TREASURER: THOMAS H. THOMPSON, ESQ.

HONORARY SECRETARIES: REV. S. G. POTTER, AND JOHN MARTIN, ESQ., T.C.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY: MR. CHARLES LUSK O'BRIEN.

[Letters Testimonial from the City Representatives.]

"Viewing the Dublin Protestant Association as the organ and nucleus of Protestant feeling and principles, not merely in the City of Dublin, but throughout Ireland generally, I have always felt proud of my connection (as President) with it. "EDWARD GROGAN, Esq., M.P."

[MORE RECENTLY.]

"Having had for many years an opportunity of observing the working of the Dublin Protestant Association, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the soundness of its principles, and to the efforts made by its leading members for the advancement of Protestant truth. The Association has rendered considerable services to the Protestant Candidates in the Elections for the City, by the spirit which it has contributed to foster among the Protestant Electors; and I feel it my duty, therefore, to recommend it to the sympathy and support of all the friends of Protestantism, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland. The pecuniary assistance of its friends is necessary to maintain the Association in full working order and efficiency. Without this assistance the Association must languish, its usefulness be impaired, and the great cause of Conservative Protestantism throughout the country, but especially in Dublin, be damaged. "EDWARD GROGAN.

"Carlton Club, London, 20th July, 1859."

"I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the great utility of the Dublin Protestant Association in keeping alive the Conservative and Protestant spirit in our city, and awakening public attention to the daily encroachments which are attempted on our rights and privileges.

"I have derived very valuable assistance from them in every contest in which I have been engaged for the representation of the city. I therefore consider them well entitled to the generous support of the Protestant community, and to a liberal contribution to their funds from all those who feel an interest in the great cause which has called this Society into existence, and which it has already done so much to promote. "JOHN VANCE.

"3, Upper Hyde Park-st reet 23rd July, 1859."

Subscriptions, &c., received during this week:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Roxburgh	£1 0 0
W. F.	0 10 0
Lord Viscount Bangor	1 0 0

Collecting cards for persons wishing to promote the movement will be supplied, on application at the Committee Rooms of the Association.

All remittances (Post Office Orders and Letters of Credit) are to be made payable to the Treasurer, "Thomas H. Thompson."

Public Notices.

IN CHANCERY.

ADVERTISEMENT TO CREDITORS, LEGATEES, AND INCUMBRANCERS.

Cause Petition, under "The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850."

In the Matter of Thomas Shaw Carter, Esq., Executor of William Henry Carter, Esq., deceased, Petitioner; Lundy Dickenson and Others, Respondents.

I HEREBY require all persons claiming to be Creditors or Pecuniary Legatees of William Henry Carter, formerly of Castlemartin, in the County of Kildare, and late of Aix la Chapelle, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Esq., deceased, on or before the First day of June next, to furnish in writing to Thomas Shaw Carter, of Watsworth, Oxfordshire, in England, Esq., the Petitioner in this matter, or to William M. M'Cay, his Solicitor, the amount and particulars of their several demands (accompanied in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts,) in order that the Petitioner may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which or any part of same, said Creditors shall receive due Notice. And all such Creditors whose demands shall be disallowed either wholly or in part shall, at the peril of Costs, be at liberty to file Charges in my Office, in respect of the Claims or Amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received Notice of such disallowance.

I also require all persons having Claims affecting the real and freehold Estate of the said William Henry Carter to file same at my Chambers, Inns-Quay, in the City of Dublin, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next, in order that same may be proceeded on and proved according to the General Orders of the 19th May, 1857.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1860.

EDWARD LITTON, Master in Chancery.

WILLIAM M. M'CAY, Solicitor for the Petitioner, No. 30, Westland Row.

RATHMINES FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY. The First Exhibition for this Season will be held in MOUNT PLEASANT-SQUARE, on THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 16th instant.

Two Military Bands will be in attendance. Gates open at Half-past One o'clock to holders of Member's Tickets, and at Two o'clock to the Public. Admission—One Shilling; Children under eight years of age Half-price. Tickets at the Gates.

Subscribers' Tickets—Six, available for this or the Second Exhibition on the 13th of June, Five Shillings. May be had on Monday and Tuesday only, at Mr. Porter's, 72, Grafton-street, and at No. 71, Rathmines-road. JOHN H. EVANS, Honorary Secretary.

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor, the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble."—Psalms xli. 1.

TO all those who feel themselves Stewards to whom the Lord has entrusted talents, for the use of which they are accountable to Him, this appeal is made on behalf of a family but lately enjoying all the comforts of ease and affluence, but now, owing to unforeseen circumstances, plunged into the depths of distress. Having suffered during the Winter from illness and want they are, however reluctant to do so, obliged to throw themselves on the compassion of a benevolent public.

The father of the family is most anxious to procure employment, and has used every exertion to obtain it, but has hitherto failed.

The following clergymen and friends have kindly consented to receive contributions:—Rev. John Hall, 43, Eccles-street; Rev. S. G. Morrison, 21, Usher's Island; G. Wyse, Esq., M.D., 20, Upper Sackville-street; Thomas Wilson, Esq., 4, Gloucester-street; Mrs. Creighton, 27, Upper Rutland-street. The Rev. C. S. Stanford is also acquainted with particulars of this case—an unusual one—and will be happy to receive any aid that may be afforded, at 117, Grafton-street, or, St. Thomas's Church, Marlborough-street.

CLERICAL ELOCUTION AND THE READING OF THE LITURGY. Mr. ROBERT JAMES BALL, B.A., who has recently completed his Course of Lectures on Oratory, at the Metropolitan Hall, receives Pupils at his house for practice in the various branches of Elocutionary Accomplishment. He has commenced an Evening Class for the Reading of the Liturgy; and he would be happy to meet a Class of Divinity Students in Trinity College. He was himself one of Downey's Prizemen at the end of his College Course, as attested by a testimonial given him in Paris, by the present Provost; and his Pupils (Divinity Students) were also successful; one of them (now a Clergyman holding high preferment in Dublin) having obtained the First Prize for the Reading of the Liturgy, and the First Prize for delivering Prepared Composition. RATHGAR-VILLA, RATHGAR-ROAD.

CLERK'S OF PETTY SESSIONS. The late Managing Committee request a General Meeting of the Clerk's of Petty Sessions of Ireland, to be held at Walsh's Hotel, 21, South Anne-street, Dublin, at Two o'clock p.m., on TUESDAY, 22nd instant, in order to take into consideration an important matter in connection with the present position of that body, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed advisable in relation thereto.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS. The Annual Exhibition of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, WILL BE OPENED ON THIS DAY at 12 o'clock. Admission by Season tickets, at 2s. 6d. each. (By order) B. MULRENIN, R.H.A., Secretary.

AMALGAMATED PRISONS. FOR COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD. The period for receiving tenders for the above works is extended till the 11th June next. (By order of the Commissioners) EMANUEL ROBERTS, Secretary.

TO be Sold Cheap, to a prompt Purchaser, a Profit Rent of £14. Apply to R. KELLETT, House and Land Agent, 85, Abbey-street.

THE SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN. Sanctioned by the Lords of the Privy Council for Trade.

PATRON. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

PRESIDENT. The Most Noble the Marquis of Drogheda.

VICE-PRESIDENTS. The Right Hon. Lord Cloncurry. The Right Hon. the Earl of Bective, M.P. Lord Otho Fitzgerald. The Right Hon. the Earl of Mountcashel. The Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen. The Right Hon. the Earl of Granard. The Rev. the Provost of Trinity College.

COMMITTEE. Chairman—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

W. R. Wilde, Esq., F.R.C.S.I. Sir Anthony C. Weldon, Bart., D.L., J.P. William Croker King, Esq. Peter M'Swiney, Esq. John Vance, Esq., M.P. R. J. T. Macrory, Esq. Joseph R. Kirk, Esq., R.H.A. Charles Bianconi, Esq., J.P. Hon. Hely Hutchinson. H. T. Vickers, Esq. Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., M.P. Captain Lidwill. J. J. M'Carthy, Esq., M.R.I.A. Thomas Vance, Esq., J.P. William M'Kay, Esq., LL.D. Thomas John White, Esq. Joseph Robinson, Esq. Henry W. Todd, Esq. Charles Bianconi, Esq., Jun. M. Angelo Hayes, Esq.

Trustees—Thomas Vance, Esq.; B. Bianconi, Esq.; P. M'Swiney Esq. Treasurer—Thomas John White, Esq. Secretary—M. Angelo Hayes, Esq. Bankers—The Royal Bank of Ireland.

The success which has attended the Art Union lately established by the French Government in Paris, at One Franc a share, has induced the formation of Shilling Art Unions in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other large towns, and the result has been most satisfactory; 31,000 Subscribers have been obtained by the Liverpool Art Union alone, and Pictures to the amount of £1,300 distributed as Prizes.

As such societies are peculiarly adapted for diffusing a more general taste for Art, and spreading its refining influences amongst all classes, it has been deemed advisable to establish a similar association in Dublin.

RULES.

A Subscription of One Shilling or upwards constitutes a Member of the Society for the year in which the Subscription is paid.

Members shall, for each Shilling subscribed, be entitled to one chance at the Annual Distribution of Prizes.

The money subscribed shall, after paying all necessary expenses, be divided into different sums by the Committee, and apportioned by lot amongst the Subscribers as Prizes.

Each Prizeholder shall have the right to select for himself, or by his nominee, from the Royal Hibernian Academy's Exhibition, or any other public exhibition in Dublin approved by the Committee, a Picture or Work in Sculpture to the value of the prize so apportioned.

Prizeholders who shall signify the wish may have their pictures chosen by the Committee.

Prizeholders shall have the option of commissioning a picture or work in sculpture from artists resident in Ireland, on intimating to the Committee their wish to exercise this privilege; provided that the work so commissioned shall be exhibited at the next ensuing Exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and shall not be either a portrait or bust.

The Distribution of Prizes shall take place on the first of June in each year, or as near thereto as the Committee may appoint.

All the works selected shall, at the option of the Committee, be publicly exhibited in Dublin, after which they will become the property of the several Prizeholders.

All payments to artists shall be made by the Committee at the close of the Exhibition.

(By order) M. ANGELO HAYES, Secretary, 4, Salem-place, Dublin.

The arrangements as to the selection are the same as those of the London Art Union.

All letters of inquiry must have a postage stamp enclosed.

Tickets may be had from any of the Committee, from the Agents, or from the Secretary, who will enclose a Ticket on receipt of thirteen postage stamps.

Houses and Lands.

MONKSTOWN—TO BE LET, several elegantly-furnished and most desirably-situated HOUSES. Also two detached Villa Residences to be SOLD.

KILLINEY.—A detached COTTAGE (Furnished), standing on an acre of ground, commanding the most magnificent views in that locality.

DUBLIN.—A House in Pembroke-place, elegantly furnished.

For further particulars and orders to view, apply to ALEX. DOWNS, Agent to the Scottish Provincial Assurance Company, Post Office, Monkstown.

TO BE SOLD, The Interest in a Lease for three Lives, or 41 years from 1st May, 1856, of 15 Irish acres of good Land, with gentlemanly residence, &c. thereon, and situate one mile from Killarney; possession might be had within a month after terms agreed on, or same would be let for a term of years.—Apply to GEORGE GRAHAM, Esq., Courtayne-hall, Killarney.

KILMORE LODGE.—TO BE SOLD. This is a most desirable villa residence, within four miles of Dublin (north side). The house and offices are in every way suitable for a Gentleman's residence. There is an excellent walled garden, the entire surrounded with ten Irish acres.—For particulars apply to ALEX. M'NEALE, 34, Westmoreland-street.

N.B.—15 acres more can be given in September.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD, At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE. Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house, has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

BOARD AND LODGING Wanted, for a young lady of weak intellect—a few miles from Dublin preferred. Parties applying must be Protestant, and give references.—Address, with terms and particulars to "J. M. D.," Irish Times Office, Abbey-street.

Assurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—34 & 35, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohemer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North. Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street. JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., [illegible]. J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,384l. 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust. CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON. DUBLIN—22, DAME-STREET. Guarantee Capital—£100,000. With Powers of Increase to Half a Million. The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum. The Assets exceed £220,000. The Uncalled Capital exceeds £150,000.

PRESIDENT: The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Chairman, H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The LORDS COMMISSIONERS of H.M.'s TREASURY, in a communication dated the 9th of April, 1860, have sanctioned the SOCIETY'S GUARANTEE IN LIEU OF OTHER SECURITY FOR OFFICIALS OF THE TREASURY, CUSTOMS, INLAND REVENUE, GENERAL POST OFFICE, AND OTHER PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

The Directors will extend to Public Officials the reductions the Society's experience has recently enabled them to make in the Rates of Premium for Guarantee.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS are given by the COMBINATION OF LIFE ASSURANCE WITH GUARANTEE, amounting (in ordinary cases) to 50 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium when the Life and Guarantee Policies are equal in amount, and to the WHOLE of the Guarantee Premium when the Life Assurance is for twice the amount of the Guarantee.

Annuities are granted on the following liberal scale:—

Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 70
£6 13s 1d	£7 11s 6d	£10 2s 4d	£14 16s 2d

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information on application to WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society, 24, Dame-street, Dublin.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established A.D. 1820. Notwithstanding which, the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability. BENTLEY AND SON, SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN, AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND, 110, GRAFTON-STREET.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE	64, PRINCES-ST., Edinburgh.
LONDON OFFICE	4, NEW BANK BUILDINGS.
ACCUMULATED FUND	£1,091,451 0 0
ANNUAL REVENUE	£179,083 11 11

LIFE ASSURANCE. 1860. POLICIES EFFECTED WITH THIS COMPANY DURING THE PRESENT YEAR WILL BE ENTITLED TO SIX YEARS' BONUS AT NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS.

During the year 1859, 695 POLICIES were issued, Assuring the Sum of £440,313 0 0

Policies are by arrangement declared free from all restrictions, thereby rendering them indisputable.

NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG POLICY HOLDERS INSURED ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE.

At the last investigation, 31st December, 1858, the ascertained Profit on the business during the preceding seven years amounted to £136,000.

The attention of the public is especially called to the Double Insurance System—Half Premium System—and Assurance and Annuity System—lately adopted at this Office. For full particulars, reference is made to the Prospectus of the Company.

Policies not affected by parties becoming Members of Volunteer Corps.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company insure against Fire every description of Property, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk. Rents of Buildings also Insured.

Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained on application at the Head Office, No. 64, Princes-street, Edinburgh, or any of the Agents in the Country.

DAVID SMITH, Manager. JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.

Edinburgh, March, 1860.

DUBLIN BRANCH, 47, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary. DAVID MAHONY, Solicitor, 34, College-green. LOCAL AGENTS. HENRY DOWNS, 8, College-green. DAVID ROGERSON, 25, Usher's-quay.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Will. IV., Sess. 1835.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING. HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 8, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

DIRECTORS. JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN. Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place. ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 3, New square, Lincoln's Inn. D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames. JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, City. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square. Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City. Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College. CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq. 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

AUDITORS. WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings. LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.

STANDING COUNSEL. T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 2, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

SOLICITORS. Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 10, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.

BANKERS. Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City.

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These Goods will be shown to the Public on THURSDAY NEXT. They are very beautiful, and in order to clear them out quickly they will be sold very cheap.

COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET.

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TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, for repayment of advances, at our Office, COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 17th of MAY, 1860, at Three o'clock precisely—30 Fresh Sherry Butts WHISKEY (H. Roe & Sons, February, 1860); 150 Sacks FLOUR (Handy's 1 F.)

Samples of the Flour, which is lying in Scovell's Stores, may be had, and all the Goods will be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to D. & T. FITZGERALD, 20, Saint Andrew-street; or to JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, & SONS, Brokers.

Commercial Buildings, 10th May, 1860.

AUCTION OF WINES AND TEA. JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, & SONS, intend Selling by Auction, at their Office, Commercial Buildings, On THURSDAY NEXT, the 17th MAY, 1860, At Three o'clock precisely, the following lots of first-class Wines, to close accounts:—

6 Butts
30 Hogsheads } SHERRY, chiefly MESA & BERTERMAN'S shipments.
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37 Cases CHAMPAGNE, 3 dozen each, shipped by MUMM & Co., and DELAPOSSE & Co.
7 Chests TEA.
2 Pipes PORT.
4 Cases MOSELLE, 3 dozen each.

The sale is worth attention, as a considerable portion of the Sherries are from four to six years in Bond, and nearly all high-priced Wines.

Catalogues and tasting orders on Tuesday, 15th May.

JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, & SONS, Brokers.

Commercial Buildings, Dublin, 2nd May, 1860.

LITERARY SALEROOMS, 31, ANGLESEA-STREET. Eighth and Last Day. Extensive and Valuable Library, embracing a choice and well-selected class of Modern English Literature, all in neat and appropriate bindings, the whole having been collected with much care and expense by Isaac Butt, Esq., M.P. Will be Sold by Auction, in these rooms, On THIS DAY (Wednesday), 16th May, Commencing at One o'clock. Towards the conclusion some valuable Surgical Instruments, Arm Chair, Model Yacht, Old Violin, &c., will be Sold. H. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

Miscellaneous.

NEW FRENCH SILKS, MILLINERY, &c., &c. The return of our Buyers from LONDON and PARIS with a Large Variety of the Newest Fashions in MILLINERY, SILKS, AND DRESS GOODS generally, induces us to announce that during this Week, we shall make a Special Display of all the Latest Paris and London Fashions for this season.

We respectfully beg to call the particular attention of Ladies to this Notice, as we fear that some little inconvenience may have been experienced during the progress of our Late Extensive Alterations, which are now quite completed.

Our NEW FRENCH MILLINERY ROOM has been specially designed for the purpose, and has been Decorated in the most lightsome and elegant style, and we shall be happy to show it to ladies, whether purchasing or not.

We also direct their attention to our NEW FRENCH SILK DEPARTMENT, and to our NEW MANTLE AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT, &c., &c., &c.

TODD, BURNS, AND CO., 47, MARY-STREET.

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MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE. WILLIAM ACHESON Begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 75, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£26 5 0	£14 14 0
ditto ditto	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	18 18 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	3 3 0	1 10 0
Ditto ditto	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	18 18 0	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management of WILLIAM ACHESON & Co., 75 and 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

MRS. M'DONALD begs to inform the Ladies and Gentry of Bray that she has just returned from London, having purchased a very large and extensive stock of FANCY GOODS, comprising the newest novelties in Millinery, Mantles, Shawls, Dresses, Hosiery, Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Hats, &c., &c. An early inspection will much oblige. Queensborough Road, Bray, 14th May, 1860.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CABINET MAKING, UPHOLSTERY AND LOOKING GLASS ESTABLISHMENT, 25, SUFFOLK-STREET. R. SPARKS Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has made up for the Spring trade an extremely elegant Stock of CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, MATTRESSES, BEDS, BEDDING, CURTAIN MATERIALS, which he will sell at very moderate prices. 25, Suffolk-street.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, DRESSING CASE BAGS, CARRIAGE AND TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., &c. The Largest and most Beautiful Assortment in the Kingdom, AT AUSTIN'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, Nos. 6 and 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET. Every novelty in FOREIGN FANCY GOODS; Together forming a brilliant and elegant display of Articles suited for WEDDING OR BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. All kinds of Repairs Executed. AUSTIN'S, 6 AND 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronized by the Queen: S. SAMUEL, Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller, 29, 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29. By Appointment Bog Oak Carver To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

NEW DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SETS. We beg leave to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the above, in all the new colours, and of the most elegant shapes and designs. Prices will be found as moderate as in any of the professedly cheap houses. GREGG & SON, CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMP WAREHOUSE, 16, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. Note.—Several remnants of sets (best quality), to be had at cost price.

Miscellaneous.

NEW GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT, 4, RATHGAR-ROAD. We respectfully beg to inform our Friends and the Public that our Establishment was opened on Saturday, 5th May; and we trust by strict attention to business, and selling only the best articles, at the lowest remunerative prices, to merit a share of support and confidence. We respectfully solicit a trial, feeling confident that our goods will give satisfaction. SULLIVAN, BROTHERS, FAMILY GROCERS, Tea, Wine, and Spirit Merchants, 4, RATHGAR-ROAD.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION. WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS. A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s.; sent free; this price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms. JOHN C. DEVOY, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 55, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

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EUPIONE. GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using EUPIONE, a new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose. SOLD WHOLESALE BY BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET; and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL. I most respectfully beg to inform Merchants and Traders, and in particular those who generally get their Printing and Lithographing executed in England and Scotland, that I am prepared to supply every description of Work in that line as cheap as any House in the Three Kingdoms, and in a style not to be surpassed. A little reflection will convince any person requiring Printing, Engraving, &c., that a House at the other side of the Channel, with but ordinary resources, having to pay as high wages to workmen as Houses in this country, besides defraying the expenses of travellers, cannot execute work on more advantageous terms than a respectable House in Ireland; yet those parties succeed by clever representations in securing a vast amount of Orders in Dublin, and throughout Ireland, thereby depriving the Printers of their legitimate rights; and when the cash goes out of the country, the Merchant or Trader who imports work in that line prevents himself or any other citizen of ever receiving a return of it. ARTHUR MARLOW, Engraver, Lithographer, Letterpress, and Copperplate Printer, Paper Ruler and Account Book Manufacturer, 29, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN. Direction Labels Printed on Paper, Cloth, or Parchment on the shortest notice; or Blank, in Stock.

BEAM AND SCALE MANUFACTORY AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY STORES, MOUNTRATH-STREET, PILL-LANE, DUBLIN. SAMUEL GATCHELL AND SONS continue to carry on their business as heretofore in the above Concern. Due notice will be given on removal to their new premises, 56, HENRY-STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone. Do., superfine, for making Bread, 2s. to 2s. 4d. WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. to 2s. Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards. Orders by letter carefully attended to. Custom-House Steam Mills, No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859. WM. POWER, Proprietor.

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. Have a large assortment of every description of Garden Implements, including Garden Engines and Syringes, of the newest and most improved construction; also, Garden Chairs. J. E. and Co. also recommend Bradford's Patent Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machines, Which are superior to any other description yet introduced. They have also a full assortment of the following Articles, which will be found of the best construction, and very moderate in price:—Patent Knife-Cleaning Machines, Knife Boards, Emouleurs (or Knife-Sharpeners), Cinder Sifters, Chimney Tops, &c. J. E. and Co. are sole Agents for Stevens' Ne Plus Ultra Kitcheners. Agents for Milner's Fire-proof, Thief-resisting Safes and Boxes, of which they always hold a large stock. Housefurnishing Ironmongery and Gasfitting Warerooms, 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

DISH-COVERS, TRAYS, TEA-URNS.—I have just received an entirely new assortment of the above. THE DISH COVERS Embrace every shape and quality made, price 8s. 6d., 15s., 20s., 27s., and 50s. 6d. per Set. The latter three are the best Block Tin, in one piece; also a few Sets of first-class Electro-plated Covers, at £10 the Set—engaged. THE TEA-URNS Are well worthy of inspection. The best London made, quite New Patterns, price 40s., 50s., 60s., and 70s. each. THE PAPIER MACHE AND JAPANNED TRAYS, In this importation, fully maintain the pre-eminence this House has always held for its selection as regards Quality, Brilliancy of Colouring, and Moderation of Price. The prices range from 7s. to Four Guineas the Set, but I have a large variety of Odd Trays, Waiters, Bread Baskets, &c., at very low prices indeed. WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 23 and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

Education.

THE ARMY, CONSTABULARY, CIVIL SERVICE.—Candidates may have, on application, the prospectus of the ROYAL MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTION, containing the Terms for Boarders and Day Pupils, by the Month, Year or Quarter; also the Names and Addresses, in full, of more than 400 Candidates successfully prepared, within the last five years, for every department of her Majesty's Military and Civil Services, for direct Artillery appointments in India, direct Indian Cadetships, admission to the Royal Engineers and Artillery, direct Commissions in her Majesty's Army, admission to Woolwich, Addiscombe, and Sandhurst, *and to almost all the Irish Constabulary Cadetships*.—WILLIAM J. DUNBAR, M.A., Principal, Ex-Scholar of Trinity College, 9 and 10, TALBOT-PLACE, Dublin.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES ROAD. PRINCIPALS: Mr. Charles W. Benson, A.B., T.C.D. Mr. Freeman C. Wills, A.B., T.C.D. Arrangements have been carefully made for the instruction of junior pupils. Prospectuses, with lists of masters, &c., on application.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Bohm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address, Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

DAILY TUITION.—An English Lady, engaged as a Visiting Governess, wishes for one or two additional Tuitions. She instructs in English generally, with the Piano, Singing, French, and Drawing.—Address "C. X.," Tuition, IRISH TIMES Office.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headaches. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform. Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.—CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable recipe for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99, Chester-street Birkenhead, Cheshire.

Wants.

A WIDOW LADY, about 50, wishes for an engagement as Companion to a Lady, or to Superintend a Gentleman's Establishment, for which she is fully qualified, having conducted a large household for many years.—Application to Mr. POWELL, at his Office, No. 2, Upper Sackville-street.

WANTS a Situation, as Groom or Coachman, a steady active Man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can give most satisfactory references as to character and competency, from his last employers—town preferred.—Address "F. C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a situation, as Thorough Servant, in a small, quiet, regular family, or would go General Servant to two or three gentlemen, a middle-aged Woman, without incumbrance, and whose character, she hopes, will bear inquiry for integrity and general good conduct.—Any commands for "M. E.," No. 80, North Earl-street, or 9, Lower Baggot-street, will be thankfully attended to.

P.S.—Is a Protestant and no objection to town or country.

WANTS a Situation, as Schoolmistress, either for Infant or advanced School, for which she has been trained, and had some years' experience, a young Woman, who has the highest recommendations, and will be disengaged the 1st of June.—Address "A. B.," Bonis, County Carlow.

WANTS a Situation, as Butler or general inside Servant, a native of the North of Ireland, and one who understands his business. Is a Protestant, and can be well recommended. Any commands left at 18, Stephen's-green, or 33, Wicklow-street, for "A. B.," will be punctually attended to.

NURSE, or CHILDREN'S MAID—A respectable, steady Young Woman, who can be well recommended; is a Protestant; can work well at her needle; has no objection to the country. —Address "K. C." 8, Upper Clanbrassil-street.

WANTS a situation, a smart, active, steady Man, as Thorough Servant; had lived in most respectable families in town and country; his testimonials will be found highly satisfactory; the advertiser flatters himself that he will be an acquisition to any family he may engage with, as he will make himself generally useful, and the cleaning and renovating Gentlemen's clothes in the first order, lamps, plate, and furniture.—Communications, for "H. B.," Mr. Mansfield, 90, Grafton-street, will meet with prompt attention, until a situation offers.

N.B.—The advertiser will take very small wages—employment the object.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A respectable, humble man, of good character; has a practical experience of his business; attends table; is a Protestant; has no incumbrance.—Address "J. S.," IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK (plain) and Thorough Servant, an active Woman, who understands her business perfectly; can wash and make up in the neatest manner if required; can be highly recommended by her last mistress; has no objection to the country, and no incumbrance whatever.—Address "E. M.," No. 14, Grafton-street, or No. 20, North Earl-street.

IN-DOOR SERVANT.—An active, willing Lad, who has been for some time in a gentleman's family, and understands the indoor work of a gentleman's house, wants a Situation under a butler, or would work single-handed in a small family, has good discharges, and can be highly recommended by his last master, and other gentlemen; advertiser is a Protestant.—Address "J. H. W.," Balliltore.

Wanted.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND. WANTED, by the above Society, a CLERICAL DEPUTATION SECRETARY for Ireland, at a salary of £300 per annum, with travelling expenses. He will be required to represent the Society adequately, and advocate its principles through the country at large, in pulpit and on platform. Candidates will kindly send in their applications, &c., for the consideration of the Committee, in care of the Rev. ALEXANDER LEEPER, Assistant Secretary, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin, on or before the 23rd instant.

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TURN-OVER APPRENTICES WANTED.—Wanted, Two good Turn-over Apprentices to the Printing Trade. Terms—1s. 6d. per hundred of brevier. An engagement given and required.—Apply to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES.

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A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee. Sold Wholesale by Bewley, Evans, and Co., And retail by all Grocers in bottles 6d and 1s each.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited), FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 30 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS, IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

DANIEL NORTH invites public attention to his NEW HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, Now opened at 29, LINCOLN-PLACE, with a new and well-assorted stock, which he will dispose of on the lowest possible cash terms. Locks, Bells, and Culinary articles repaired. Old Copper and Brass taken in exchange.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY in great variety, at BOOTHS AND SONS, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICK'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

INVALIDS' AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, FACTORY & BAZAAR, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. The most extensive and best assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers and others visiting Dublin. KIRBY'S PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTORY, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

IF YOU WANT A GENUINE PINCH OF SNUFF, ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF, MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS-STREET. To be had of all respectable Vendors. LATE OF 37, COLLEGE-GREEN.

Medical.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC. GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. gratefully acknowledge their obligations to their Friends, for the kind support which they have hitherto received. Anxious to obtain confidence, and give satisfaction to their connections, they commenced dispensing Medicine with the resolution to devote to it their unremitting personal attention—to employ none but experienced and qualified Assistants, in order to ensure accuracy—to use uniformly the purest and most effective articles that can be procured—to render prices as moderate as it is possible for any House that confines itself to the best Medicine—and never to substitute an inferior article for the more purpose of selling cheap. These are the grounds on which they claim the continuous support of their Friends—on which they solicit the future favours of the Profession and the Public.

Bleeding, Cupping, the Application of Leeches, &c.

Medicines delivered by Van to all parts of the City and Suburbs, and along the line of the Kingstown Railway, at any hour, free of charge.

Surgical Instruments and Appliances; Home and Foreign Mineral Waters; also every Drug, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Preparation in use.

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HYDROPATHY. DELGANY HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT. W. ALFRED JOHNSON, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, formerly of Umberslade Hall, Warwickshire, and since of Great Malvern, has built an establishment at Delgany, in which the Hydropathic principles, as practised at Malvern, are carried out.

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IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the Debate in the Fishamble-street Meeting, on THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MAY 16, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—Is the Church of Rome holy?
Chairman—Mr. G. M'Guigan.
How can the Church of Rome be holy as to doctrine when she uses such a prayer as "Jesus, Mary, Joseph, I give you my heart and my soul;" wherein the same act of religious worship is given to Mary and Joseph which is given to Jesus? Would a Church holy in doctrine thus violate the first commandment? What is idolatry?
How can the Church of Rome be holy in doctrine when she excludes the Bible from all her schools throughout Ireland, contrary to our Lord's instruction, who said, "sanctify them in truth: thy word is truth?"—John xvii. 17, Dr. Cullen's cheap Bible.
How can the Church of Rome be holy in doctrine when she bears branded upon her brow "the doctrines of devils—forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats?"—1 Tim. iv. 3, Dr. Cullen's cheap Bible.
If marriage is a sacrament, and confers grace, why does she not let her priests, monks, nuns, friars, &c., get the grace of matrimony?
How can the Church of Rome be holy when she desecrates the Sabbath, by allowing people to work two hours on that day, as Dr. Cullen teaches in the Catechism, "What every Christian must Know?"
Does not the Jesuit Father Reeve, in his Ecclesiastical History, admit the universal depravity of popes, cardinals, priests, and people, in the ninth and tenth centuries?
Is not the true Church of Christ composed only of those who hold the true faith of Christ, and are influenced by the Spirit of God to lead holy lives? St. Paul says, "As he chose us in him (Christ) before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and unspotted in his sight in charity."—Ephes. i. 4, Dr. Cullen's cheap Bible.
"Be ye also as living stones built up, a spiritual house, a holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God through Jesus Christ."—1 Peter, ii. 5, Dr. Cullen's cheap Bible.
Could men who disregard God's commandments, and lead wicked lives, offer up sacrifices acceptable to God?
Bring your Bibles; hear and judge for yourselves.

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A YOUNG GIRL Wanted as Shop Assistant, at 49, Lower Sackville-street. None need apply whose character will not bear the strictest investigation for honesty and good conduct.—Apply daily, from 1 to 3 o'clock.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The market for Funds opened firm this morning in London, at quotations in advance of those of yesterday; from some reason, which appears to be unaccountable to us here, the market became quickly sellers at nearly a quarter reduction. Prices then again advanced, and remained so during the day, closing at 3s. 9d. per cent. higher than the latest prices last evening. The foreign intelligence is certainly no better, and the improved quotations may result from a less unfavourable view being taken of Continental affairs.

The Dublin market was, of course, affected by the improved rates, and Funds were accordingly steady at an advance, while the business was pretty active. There were dealings in City Debentures at an advance of 5s. In Banking Shares the only quotations were in Nationals and Royals, which were rather weak in tone than otherwise; Steam Shares were not dealt in, but the same tendency was observable as on yesterday and Saturday; all classes of City of Dublin and other Steam Shares were in very good demand; while Atlantics and Dundalks were on sale, the former being rather freely offered. The only quotations in Mining Shares were in Connorrees; they were offered at the reduced price, which, however, is but a fractional decline. There were buyers of Carysforts. General Mines and Mining Company of Ireland without alteration.

Railway Shares, including Preference, were more dealt in to-day. Buyers of Ballymenas; the Half Shares show an advance. Belfast Junctions were very steady at an advance, and had a firmer tone than of late. Droghedas were steady. Wicklows were rather offered at a decline. Great Southern Stock was offered. Midlands without change in price. Limericks were done at the former price; more on sale. In Cork and Bandon Preference there is a slight advance, and in Dublin and Wicklows, Dundalk and Enniskillens and Limerick £6 per cents. a slight decline.

The only other feature to notice—and it is the most important one of the day—is a fall in Grand Canal Stock from 48½ to 42. This decline is due to the withdrawal of the Canal Bill, the name the bill lately before Parliament was most familiarly known by. The fall seems to be more than would at first seem warranted.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 15.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,..	94¼ ½
Account,	95½
New Threes,	95¼ ½
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money...	94¾
Account,	95
New Threes,	95¼
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,..	94¾ ½
Account,	94¾ ½ 95
New Threes,	95 to 4
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,..	94¾ ½
Account,	95
New Threes,	95¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,..	94¾ 5
Account,	95
New Threes,	95¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 8 7; Bank Stock, 227 7; Caledonians (account) 91; Eastern Counties (money) 53½; Great Northern (account), 116 ¾ ½; Great Western (money), 69; Great Western (account), 69; Grand Trunks (money), 33; Lancashire and Yorkshire, (money) 103 ½; Lancashire and Yorkshire (account), 104; London and North Western (money), 100 ¾ 1; London and South Western, 51½ ¼; Midland Stock, 117; Midland Stock (account), 117 ¾ ½; North British (money and account), 61 ½. Consols opened rather firm, and advanced slightly in price, 95½ buyers, but were not maintained, buyers heavy and very inactive. Prices have declined ⅛ to ¼ per cent. as compared with the closing prices of yesterday. Canadian Trunks are firm. French without change.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—Funds have increased in flatness this morning, and at one time a reduction of 1s. 3d. per cent. was quoted, but a rally took place. Share markets dull, but prices are tolerably steady. Business chiefly limited to pending settlement.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, YESTERDAY, 3-25 P.M.—Bourse has been flat. The first quotation of the Rentes was 69·60, being fifteen cents. lower than yesterday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

(*Times City Article.*)

Monday Evening.

The English funds opened this morning at a recovery of one-eighth from the depressed prices touched after regular hours on Saturday, but the subsequent appearance of the market was far from favourable. Foreign complications and possibly, ministerial embarrassments at home influenced the market. In the discount market to-day there was an increased demand, and the lowest scale was 4½ per cent. At the Bank transactions were of a very large character. The French rate of exchange shows weakness, and it is thought that in the course of a few days remittances of gold may possibly be resumed. No gold was taken to the Bank to-day. The railway market opened heavily this morning on renewed political distrust, but partially rallied in the afternoon. Most of the leading stocks are quoted at a fractional decline, except Great Northern.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Monday Evening.

The funds opened this morning with decided heaviness and a fresh fall of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. was at one period quoted. In the afternoon, however, more firmness prevailed and the closing quotations were ⅛ above those of Saturday. In the Share markets a gloomy feeling was manifested. British Railway Stocks recovered in the afternoon, but the general appearance of the markets was not favourable, although the demand for money in commercial channels was again considerable, and 4½ to 4¾ per cent. were the general rates for bills of a high class. The amount of business at the Bank to-day was limited. In the Stock Exchange the rate for short loans on Consols was 4 per cent. The newly announced Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company was received with great favour to-day. The shares opened at ½ to 1 prem. and had risen at the close ¾ to ⅞ prem.; owing to the remarkably strong character of the direction the applications are expected to be very large.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MAY 15.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols ..	93¾
Ditto for Account, 8th June	93¾ ⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞ 93
Ditto for Account, 8th June	92⅞ 93
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
City Debentures, 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d	90
BANKS.	
National Bank, £25 paid	44½
Royal Bank, £10 paid	27½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)..	24s 6d
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Grand Canal Company, £100 paid	42
RAILWAYS.	
Belfast and Ballymena, £50 paid	—
Ditto halves, £25 paid	23½
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £20 paid	44½
Dublin and Drogheda..	75
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	6
Midland Great Western, £50 paid	53½
Ditto Halves	26½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent. perpetual	6½ 7
Dublin and Wicklow, 6 per cent. perpetual	12⅞ ¼
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A ..	10½
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent. Redeemable	51
Ditto 6 per cent.	10½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st May. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols......	93¾ ⅞	93¾	94⅛ ¼	94⅛	94	93⅞
Ditto for Account......	93⅞ ⅞	93⅞ 93		94⅛ ¼	94⅛	93¾
3 per cent. Reduced......						
New 3 per cent. Stock....	92⅞ ⅞	93	93⅛ ¼	93⅛	93⅛ ¼	92⅞
Ditto for Account.......	92⅞ ⅞	93	93⅛ ¼	93⅛	93⅛ ¼	
Bank Stock...............						

THE DUBLIN MARKETS—MAY 15.

Provisions—Spittalfields—The bacon markets 2s to 3s per cwt lower. Prices—Flitch, 65s to 70s; cheeks, 42s to 45s; short hams, 58s to 63s; long hams, 80s to 84s; lard, 68s to 70s per cwt.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market, Kevin-street—Bacon, 66s to 70s; hams, 62s to 65s 4d; cheeks, 49s to 45s 0d per cwt. Oats, 15s to 16s 0d per barrel. Cool butter, 11d to 14d per lb.; firkins, 90s 0d to 112s 0d. Poultry—Chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s 0d to 1s 4d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green—Eggs, hen, 5s 4d, duck, 6s 4d per 124 (wholesale); hen, 6s 0d to 6s 4d; duck, 7s 0d to 7s 4d per ditto (retail). Cool butter, 9d to 14d per lb; firkins, 90s to 102s 8d per cwt.

Fish—Salmon, 1s 1d to 1s 3d per lb; soles, 1s 8d to 2s per pair; lobsters, 10d to 2s 6d each.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 5s to 6s 10d per cwt; straw, 4s 6d to 5s per ditto.

Potatoes—4s 6d to 6s 0d per cwt.

Bread—First quality, 8d; second ditto, 7d; third ditto, 6½d per 4 lbs.

Coal—14s 0d to 16s 6d per ton.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

There was a dull market at our Corn Exchange to-day. In some cases a reduction of 6d per barrel was submitted to on farmers' wheat, but we do not quote any alteration in other descriptions of grain.

White wheat,	30s 6d to 32s 6d	Indian corn,	35s 6d to 38s 0d
Red do.,	30s 0d to 31s 0d	Oats ...	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Barley, ...	18s 0d to 23s 0d	Bakers' flour,	17s 0d to 21s 0d
Oatmeal, ...	15s 0d to 17s 0d		

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 14.—Last week's supplies were moderate, excepting a good arrival of Egyptian beans. There was no corn exported. Of English wheat there were 5,375 qrs., of foreign 6,212 qrs. The show of samples from Essex and Kent this morning was rather improved, both in quantity and quality. Sales were made more readily than on last Monday on fully as good terms. Foreign, though not extensively in demand, found retail buyers at rather more money. There were 16,330 sacks of country flour with 2,500 sacks 350 brls foreign. Norfolks found a steady trade at fully the previous rates, and occasionally brought more. Foreign were firm in value, and town prices unchanged. Of British barley there arrived 1,083 qrs., of foreign 4,243 qrs. There was a moderate business in all descriptions at the quotations of last week. In malt the trade was slow, and though for very select qualities in small lots our quotations are exceeded we can make no change. The whole supply of oats was 15,271 qrs., viz. 882 qrs. English, 5 qrs. Scotch 98 qrs. Irish, and 14,285 qrs. foreign. The limited supplies and exhaustion of stocks in granary made a firm market for all sorts at fully 6d. per qr. advance. Of home-grown beans there were 1,098 qrs., of foreign 4,507 qrs. Prices have lately been gradually improving, and more money was asked for fine foreign. The quantity of native peas was 112 qrs., with 757 qrs. foreign. The supply of hog peas being very limited, and prices moderate when compared with barley, they went off quickly at 1s to 2s per qr. advance; but boilers were no dearer. Of linseed there were 29,097 qrs., and the exports were 4,299 qrs. The continued demand for crushing seed made prices rather against buyers, and cakes remained a ready sale. The seed trade being over, prices of red cloverseed were fully as high for speculation; and so it was with trefoil; but rates of white were quite nominal. Tares only in demand for feeding. Canary still very dull. Other seeds much the same.

CURRENT PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MARK-LANE.—Wheat—Essex and Kent, white, new, 43s to 54s; old 45s to 56s per qr.; red, new, 42s to 51s; old, 44s to 52s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 41s to 51s. Barley—malting, new, 30s to 38s; chevalier, new, 40s to 46s; grinding, 28s to 30s; distilling, 31s to 32s. Malt—Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 49s to 57s; fine, 60s to 70s; Kingstown, Ware, and town made 49s to 57s; fine, 60s to 70s; brown, 48s to 49s. Rye—new, 30s to 31. Oats—English, feed, 22s to 27s; potato, 28s to 31s; Scotch, feed, 23s to 28s; potato, 28s to 31s; Irish, feed, white, 22s to 26s; fine, 26s to 29s; ditto black, 22s to 26s; fine, 27s. Beans—Mazagan, 34s to 40s; ticks, 37s to 39s; Harrow, 38s to 41s; pigeon, 46s to 50s. Peas—new, white, boilers, 36s to 41s; maple, 38s to 40s; grey, 36s to 37s. Flour—per sack of 280 lbs., town, households, 41; fine, 43s to 46s; country; 33s to 36s; households, 38s to 40s; Norfolk and Suffolk, ex ship, 34s to 35s.

ENGLISH WOOL MARKET—LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 14.—The increased firmness in the value of colonial wool at the sales now in progress, compared with the opening quotations, and the improved demand on continental account, have given greater confidence to the holders of English qualities. The transactions have not been to any extent; nevertheless, prices show a tendency to advance. The supply of wool in the market is by no means extensive.

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON—MONDAY, MAY, 14.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 821 firkins butter and 2,370 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 15,704 casks butter and 1,269 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market the business is still limited and confined to Corks, which have declined to 106s thirds, 96s fourths, and for delivery. This week a further decline of 4s and 5s would be submitted to, as the very favourable weather for vegetation is bringing prices down in all the markets in Ireland. Foreign 6s and 8s per cwt. lower; best Lanch 102s and 100s. The bacon market ruled slow, and several parcels offering for resale caused a decline of 1s per cwt., but the manufacturers generally are firm.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 14.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 5,959 head. In the corresponding week in 1859, we received 2,487; in 1858, 2,581; in 1857, 2,220; in 1856, 781; in 1855, 1,193; and in 1854, 1,978 head. The show of foreign sheep in to-day's market was rather extensive; of beasts and calves only moderate. Sales progressed steadily, on higher terms. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts, owing to a large increase in the supply of grass in the pastures, were limited, but, for the most part, in fair condition. Buyers having made their appearance from the North of England, as well as from Ireland, the beef trade ruled brisk, at an advance in the quotations realised on Monday last of fully 2d per 8lbs. The best Scots and crosses having sold at 5s 2d per 8 lbs. The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, amounted to 2,000 Scots, shorthorns and crosses; and from other parts of England 350 various breeds. No stock reached us from Ireland, and only 2 bulls came to hand from Scotland. For the time of year the show of English sheep was very limited. All breeds commanded a brisk sale, at from 2d to 4d per 8 lbs. above last Monday's currency. The best Downs realised 5s 6d per 8 lbs. There were scarcely any woolled sheep on offer. Lambs were in moderate supply, and steady inquiry, at extreme rates. Isle of Wight and Dorset breeds sold at from 5s 8d to 6s 8d; Down qualities 6s 8d to 7s 4d per 8 lbs. We had a steady, though not to say very active, demand for calves, at extreme rates. The pork trade ruled firm, at very full prices. Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 8d per 8 lbs to sink the offal; second quality beasts, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime large oxen, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 5s to 5s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s; second quality sheep, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; prime Southdown sheep, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 6d to 5s 2d; prime small calves, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; neat small porkers, 4s 2d to 4s 10d; lambs, 5s 8d to 7s 4d; suckling calves 17s to 23s; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 12.—Scotch—The demand for laid Highland is still only for immediate wants, lower sorts being least in favour. White Highland is very scarce, and inquired for. The continued demand for the better class of Cheviots has brought the lower qualities into notice, and they are more saleable at late rates. Laid Highland wool per 24 lbs. 11s to 12s 6d; white Highland do., 14s 6d to 18s; laid crossed do., unwashed, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; laid crossed do., washed, 16s to 18s 6d; laid Cheviot do., unwashed, 17s to 20s; laid Cheviot do., washed, 19s 6d to 26s; white Cheviot do., washed, 32s to 40s. Foreign—The market has been quiet since the close of the last public sales, and arrivals moderate. The progress of the London sales at full rates gives a tone of firmness to the market here. Imports for the week, 8,432 bales; previously this year, 76,680 bales.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 15.—Sugar market steady. West Indian sold at moderate rates. Coffee—Public sales gone about previous rates. Market quiet—Tea—Steady demand at former rates. Common congou 1s 4½d. Rice—290 Carolina taken in at 24s 6d to 26s; little inquiry for week. Saltpetre—Good demand was experienced yesterday afternoon; to-day very firm. Tallow quiet, 55s spot; 53s May to June; 56s last three months.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, MAY 15.—No 1, 51s to 51s 8d; mixed numbers, makers' iron, 52s 3d to 52s 4½d; No 3, 50s 9d to 51s. Market firm. Shipped this week 1,615 tons.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MAY 15.—Attendance small. Wheat quiet, but not lower. Flour in slow demand without change in value. Very little doing in oats or oatmeal. Indian Corn can be bought at a decline of 1s per quarter. Beans again 6d per quarter lower.—(Messrs Morton, Brotherr, and Maddock's report.)

LEEDS CORN MARKET, MAY 15.—Fine fresh new red wheat 1s dearer, with a fair demand other sorts without change.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, MAY 15.—Political disquietude, combined with the late East India news, lowered tone of market since Tuesday. The buoyancy then apparent, caused by the favourable changes in the weather, and immediate prospects of lower rates of discount is lost. Prices to-day are decidedly in favour of buyers, but existing arrangements keep the majority of producers firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 15.—Market without change. Sales probably about 5,000 bales, will be sold. Imports, 3,244, previously, 4,937 bales.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, MAY 15.—Market quiet but firm. South country wheat maintains Saturday's rates, business small. Foreign held for extreme limits, which, stops sale. Flour very stiff, and a moderate business at full rates. Grinding barley quiet. Oats—rather slow sale and turned cheaper. Beans and peas—little doing, prices unaltered.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, MAY 15.—Firsts, 125s; seconds, 125s; thirds, 102s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 72s; sixths, 62s. 700 firkins in market.

CORK CORN MARKET MAY 15.—Red wheat, 00s; barley, 00s; oats, 14s 2d to 17s 4d.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 16TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at Eight o'clock.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Varieté. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
THEATRE.
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"The Warlock of the Glen;" "The Goose with the Golden Eggs;" "Magic Toys;" "Irish Tiger;" to conlude with "B. B., or the Benicia Boy."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, May 12th, amounted to 54,7— copies, making an average of 9,1— copies daily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the undermentioned dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany ..	Six p.m., daily.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., May 16.
America (Portland) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., May 17.
Australia, New Zealand, India (Bombay), &c., via Marseilles, Constantinople,	Six p.m., May 17.
India (Calcutta), China, &c. (S.) ..	Six p.m., May 19.
America (Boston), Newfoundland, and Bermuda (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., May 20.
America (New York), (S.) ..	One p.m., May 22.
West Coast of Africa (L.) Constantinople,	Six p.m., May 23.
America (Portland) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., May 24.
India (Bombay) (S.) ..	Six p.m., May 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles, ..	Six p.m., May 26.
America (Portland) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., May 27.
Spain and Portugal (S.) ..	One p.m., May 27.
America (New York) (S.) ..	One p.m., May 29.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., May 30.
America (Portland) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., May 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed, via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

THE great success which we have met with since the opening of our New Concern, at 4, D'OLIER-STREET, is the best proof that a discerning Public can fully appreciate the system we have adopted of selling Prime Goods extremely cheap. Our expenses are not one-fifth what they would be in a more leading thoroughfare, and of this we promise faithfully to give our Customers the advantage. We have First-class Shirts, beautifully made by hand, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., at least 12s. per dozen less than such quality is usually sold for. We invite particular attention to our Stock of Summer Gloves, Balbriggan Socks, Ties, Braces, Drawers, Vests, and every article in the Outfitting line.
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The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

EVER since the unexpected close of the Crimean war, Europe has remarked a tendency to a closer alliance between France and Russia. Secret alliances have been spoken of and denied; still, the overt acts which result from secret alliances have neither been few nor unimportant. Surely, it is not necessary to recall attention to the proposal for a Congress which checkmated Lord Cowley at the commencement of the Italian war, or to the massing of the Russian troops in the rear of Germany, in case any move might be made in that direction. Now we find a large army of Russians encamped on the banks of the Pruth, while France collects her Mediterranian fleet to prepare it adequately for action. The Russian Ambassador convenes a meeting to denounce the conduct pursued towards the "Christians" of Turkey, and Prince Napoleon prepares his yacht to proceed upon a special embassy to the Porte. "These hounds hunt in couples, and scent blood."

The "Christians" in Turkey are generally anything but "Christian." When Russia speaks of them she means the adherents of the Greek Church, who acknowledge the Czar as their chief Pontiff. When France speaks of them she means Roman Catholics of the Latin race, whose protection she has undertaken. Neither, so far as Turkey is concerned, are favourable specimens of Christianity. The Greek Christian is the better of the two, but the Greek will lend money at exorbitant interest. The Greek will foment sedition and conceive plots against the Government by which he is protected, and will dream of and sigh for a Greek kingdom, extending from Tanasus to the Pruth.

But there exists another element of Christianity in Turkey which neither France nor Russia undertakes to protect. It is a well-known fact that Protestantism has taken deep root in Turkey, and that even in Syria whole congregations have left the Greek Church to embrace the Reformed Faith. In former years confiscation, torture, and death were employed, mainly through Russian agency, to compel those who left the Greek Church to return to its pale. Since the Sultan, influenced by his Western advisers, issued a firman in favour of Protestants, and admitted them to the rank and the privileges of one of the recognised sects of his dominion, Protestantism has been largely on the increase. The Roman Church, especially in the East, has much in its forms and ceremonies which is akin to those of the Greek Church. The Czar does not look on the spread of Romanism with abhorrence, but the spread of Protestantism, the religion of thought and freedom, is opposed by the Autocrat of Russia as bitterly as i would have been opposed by the most violent of the Pontiffs.

Turkey Proper is surrounded by a belt of semi-independent provinces. The Montenegrins and Herzogivina are chiefly Romanist and Greek; Bosnia is Mahometan or Protestant. Servia is chiefly of the Greek form of religion, but Wallachia and Moldavia have numerous and energetic congregations of Protestants. Perhaps the vicinity of Hungary may have led to the spread of Protestantism there; or, perhaps, when a religion becomes utterly debased, there rises, providentially, a spirit of resistance to its corruptions which in time becomes Protestant. This much is certain, that the Bible is freely circulated in Turkey, and that Evangelical religion is rapidly on the increase. Who but England is to undertake the defence of her co-religionists in this dismemberment of Turkey, which is so openly spoken of?

We may be, and are, anxious for peace; but there are times when peace means disaster. If an attempt be made by France and Russia to dismember and annex the dominions of the Porte, England must interfere. We cannot be shut out of the Levant; nor can we permit Egypt to be seized by France or Constantinople by Russia. Once a rich bribe was offered to England. The Czar proposed that Egypt and Candia should be the reward set apart for England, if she would but wink at Russian aggression. The bribe was rejected, but it remains to be seen whether an offer spurned by England has not been eagerly embraced by France.

These considerations give importance to every political movement, and fill the mercantile world, both in France and England, with alarm. Nor is our apprehension the less because, at the very moment when a vigorous and decided statesman is required at the Foreign Office, we possess at the head of the Foreign Department an official who is more anxious to launch his six-pounders against the Constitution than to make preparations for a contest which all but the blind perceive to be imminent.

THE report of the National Vaccine Board, just issued, details what has been done by that institution during the last year to check the spread of so fearful a plague as the small-pox. From March 10th, 1859, to the same date in 1860, 205,336 charges of lymph have been supplied; 8,330 vaccinations have been performed by stationary vaccinators in London, while 116,145 vaccinations have been performed by the correspondents of the Vaccine Board. The institution seems to have undertaken the duty of supplying lymph, not only to the country, but to all who apply for it throughout the world. Every British colony figures in the list of recipients, and the Consuls of Spain, Portugal, and Brazil, are amongst the most frequent applicants for lymph. —,342 union doctors applied for a supply during the last year, being an excess of nearly 500 over those of the year preceding—a result due to the issuing of a circular from the Privy Council, wherein was pointed out the mode of applying for lymph to the Vaccine Institution.

The extraordinary prevalence of small-pox in January last created great alarm, and no less than 1,457 distinct requests were made for lymph in that month alone. With some temporary difficulty the Board was enabled to give a full supply. The Privy Council, in order to ensure success in vaccination, have determined to appoint no medical men as public vaccinators unless they shall have received special instruction in respect of vaccination and the distinctive marks of its success. The Vaccine Board, on the other hand, place stations and instructors in the vicinity of the Medical Schools, both in London and many of the more important provincial towns.

The very small sum allowed to a medical practitioner for performing vaccination may cause, in country districts, a carelessness as to the due performance of the operation. Again, parents, or nurses, when a child has been vaccinated, if they find the arm becomes inflamed, and the other apparent signs of success, are too apt to take for granted that vaccination has been successful. Some regulation is advisable by which not only a higher fee should be given to the operator, but by which parents or nurses should be coerced to bring the child for examination seven days after vaccination has taken place. With this precaution we should not be alarmed by constantly-recurring panics caused by a fear that vaccination is powerless unless repeated at certain intervals, and that our people may at any time be visited by the most terrible form of disease.

THE house consumed by fire in Parliament-street, on Sunday morning, was let in tenements. By that fire not only was one individual deprived of life, but three were deprived of the means of life. They escaped with existence, and that only. All they had in the world and their means of support perished in the flames. It has been suggested that a subscription should be raised to provide these poor creatures with food and clothing, and to place them in a way to earn their bread. With this view one gentleman has left ten shillings at our office, and we will be happy to act as stewards of any sums that may be left with us, until some authorised treasurer or committee is appointed, to whom we will hand over whatever may be entrusted to us for that purpose.

The *Times* on the Withdrawal by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the Newspaper Conveyance Bill:—

May-hill is beginning to tell on the consumptive members of the legislative family. The Newspapers Conveyance Bill, not yet printed, not even seen by mortal eye, breathed last night its first and last sigh. We have no doubt that the reason assigned is true as far as it goes. Sir Rowland Hill, overpowered by the work of the Post-office, and the anxieties attending a state of transition, has been obliged to ask for six months' rest, and, as nothing can be done without him the bill is shelved for the session—for how much, longer none can say. Nobody who knows what real work is, and who consequently knows how to do honour to those who really work, will criticise self-devotion in an unkindly spirit. Sir Rowland Hill deserves the sympathy of every man who does his duty. But it is natural to suspect that if he had adopted the line of enlarging his establishment to keep up with its work instead of attempting to keep the work down to the capacity of an utterly inadequate building and staff, he would not have found himself contending with impossibilities. There is, however, an end for the present of the scheme for excluding newspapers from the letter-post, and consigning them to the limbo of "other printed matter." For one more year, at least, the public is to be indulged with the supposition that the post carries news, that the news of the whole world deserves the aid of a public department as much as the news transmitted by A to B, and that it is not the business of Government to check the natural growth of the organs for the transmission of public intelligence. Every additional thought that can be given to the subject must, we believe, be in our favour. Time and reflection are all that is wanted. It is the merest matter of mechanical convenience in other words, of money. Were it even alleged that the Post-office is something out of pocket by the transmission of newspapers, that would be no reason for checking it in these days, when Government itself pays largely for the transmission of news and diffusion of knowledge. The very least trouble of the post is that which arises from mere bulk. It has only to state its difficulty, and it will have a *carte blanche* for every increase of staff, of power, of trains, of times, and all that belongs to the postal service.

But this is early to begin the annual "Massacre of the Innocents." Nature has only just put out her leaves, and the leaves of legislation are falling already. What next? Will the Repeal of the Paper Duty, will the various new Stamp Duties, will the Reform Bill arrive at maturity and pass into law? There is a growing conviction that Mr. Gladstone has attempted too much for a Session. He entered the house like a well-known figure carrying more fruit than arms and hands can embrace, and consequently parting with some of its burden at every step. Now an apple, now a bunch of grapes, now a shower of small fruit descends to the ground. Mr. Gladstone has immense capacity and marvellous powers of utterance, but they may be overcharged. His admirers are not content unless he is doing more than any man can do. Such fecundity of tongue, such copiousness of words, must surely indicate corresponding powers of action. Unfortunately, the most eloquent men are not always the most practical or the most judicious. The fatal gift by which they mislead so many others reacts on themselves, and they persuade themselves into impossibilities. A third of Mr. Gladstone's scheme—the reduction of the Wine and Spirit Duties, and a few trifles besides, would have made a very grand Budget under existing circumstances. It would have supplied the long expected boon that was to make the year 1860 memorable in finance, and celebrate the extinction of the Terminable Annuities. Had anybody else proposed the repeal of the Paper Duty, Mr. Gladstone could have met the proposition with some of his most grandiloquent phrases in favour of public honour, retrenchment, virtuous endurance, and patient expectation. The whole finance of the sessions then might have been over by this time; and Parliament might have had a clear coast for Reform, supposing its zeal unabated in that cause. As it is, the Chancellor of the Exchequer alone has work enough for the session. By the time he has finished all as abolitions, reductions, and impositions of taxes, there will not be much time left for the reconstruction of the British representative system.

The House of Commons and the British people are often charged with an excessive appetite for business. They can never undertake too much, it is said, and they think to succeed by much speaking and much doing. But this is more the fault of our statesmen than of the people, who are very apt to concentrate their attention on one or two objects. The whole of Mr. Gladstone's Budget has been a surprise. Not an item in it could have been anticipated, or was the subject of any but the mildest popular agitation. The very secrecy with which the Treaty was negociated exempts the British people from all responsibility. As to the repeal of the Paper Duty, it has had its compact body of constant and zealous partisans now for many years; and, if there was to be any faith in importunity and a good cause, the Duty must one day be abandoned. But that itself was a reason for not pressing immediately a consummation certain to arrive before long; and when we are told of more Income-tax, or even a loan, as the price we may possibly have to pay for the repeal of the Duty, we trust it is no treason to the cause of knowledge to wish a better opportunity for its relief. Therein is the chief aggravation of this mountain of work which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has undertaken to get through Parliament before August, in addition to the Reform Bill. His monster Budget is to plunge us into a deficiency the full extent of which we may not know till next year. There was a time when finances went on certainties, and always kept within the mark. If it was impossible to control the Minister, or the Foreign Secretary, and there was a war expenditure beyond calculation, the Chancellor of the Exchequer closed his portfolio of schemes, and bowed deputations out of the room. He could do nothing for them. There would be no surplus, and therefore no remission of taxes. Mr. Gladstone appears to have regarded his office as wholly clear of the responsibilities undertaken by his colleagues. We presume he has given them notice that they must shift for themselves, and that if they go their ways he means to go his. But this, unfortunately, is not the theory of the Constitution, nor is it compatible with business. A Cabinet is not a company with limited liability. If one Department spends, another must find the money, and if that other cannot find the money the whole must go out. If before the beginning of next session it turns out that our present Income-tax will not square accounts, and that we shall have to pay a shilling the next year, and we know not how long, it will take more than Mr. Gladstone's eloquence to reconcile us all to the unpleasant discovery.

The *Daily News* on Garibaldi's Expedition to Sicily and Lord Normanby's speech in the House of Lords on Monday night:—

The anxiously-expected news of Garibaldi which has at length arrived just carries us to a moment of critical interest, and then suddenly fails. There is nothing whatever to justify Lord Normanby's heedless assertion in the House of Lords last night, that Garibaldi's expedition had failed; we shall presently give reasons for coming to a directly opposite conclusion. Meanwhile, let us recapitulate the facts.

The telegram from Vienna informs us that "a part of Garibaldi's expedition" arrived at Marsala on the 11th, and disembarked. The telegram from Naples enables us to identify this part. The Lombardo, said to have been sunk by the fire of a Neapolitan frigate, was (as we know by our correspondent from Genoa) the steamer of which Garibaldi himself had the command; while the Piemonte, said to have been captured, was the companion vessel under Nino Bixio. These steamers had fallen in by appointment with a sailing vessel, freighted with arms, with which the expedition supplied itself. The adventurers had been six days at sea, twice as long as would suffice for a voyage performed under ordinary circumstances. They must have out-manœuvred the Neapolitan frigates and anticipated them by a short time, or their landing would have been impossible. It was probably the loss of the two hired steamers of the Rabattino Company that led Lord Normanby to speak of the expedition as a failure, but it must be remembered that this loss must have entered absolutely into Garibaldi's plans. If they served to carry him and his men to Sicily it was all he could expect. He had made, and could make, no provision for their safety from the moment of disembarkation. There appear to have been no Neapolitan troops at Marsala, so we may suppose that Garibaldi had some time, however short, for rallying the people of the country to his flag, distributing arms, receiving reports, and combining plans. We are informed from Naples that the royal forces marched on to meet him, and from Vienna that they were engaged with the expeditionary troops at the moment of the mail's departure. Here our positive intelligence ceases, and the field is open to conjecture. We shall make a moderate use of the liberty.

It is a noticeable fact that although the landing took place on Friday last, and the telegraphic communication with Naples and Sicily is so complete that intelligence from the neighbourhood of Marsala might reach Naples in a few hours, up to last night the Neapolitan Government had nothing of a favourable nature to report. In the two telegrams published to-day there is not a single word to countenance the expectation of a Bourbon victory. The solitary advantage they are able to report is the capture of the steamer Piemonte after it had served its purpose. The telegram from Palermo which we print to-day appears to depict a state of things resulting from the success, present or prospective, of Garibaldi. In that city, where but the other day public spirit seemed to have collapsed before the spectacle of citizens shot down by the dozen under martial law, the people collected on Sunday—for that we believe to be the correct date of the despatch—and made the walls of the churches ring with cheers for Italy and Liberty. The gathering of 10,000 persons in the public promenade is a sign of a revived spirit, to the importance of which the Bourbon agents bore witness in ordering the troops to fire on the people. Until the advent of Garibaldi on the scene, the Sicilian public waited for some pledge of the power and organisation of the movement to which it was invited to commit itself. It was known that the insurrection had been brought on prematurely, on the 4th of April, by the treason of a confederate, and it was uncertain whether it could be maintained with a prospect of success. All is now changed. The character of Garibaldi, the intelligence and tried valour of the chosen band which accompanies him, are calculated to give confidence to the Sicilian people; and, if they unreservedly commit themselves to the Italian cause, Sicily is lost to the Bourbons.

In the House of Lords last night, the Marquis of Normanby, in a speech the purpose of which was very difficult to seize, appeared inclined to make the Government of this country in some way responsible for the sailing of Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily. But surely we have enough to do without going out of our way to uphold the oppressions under which the Sicilians have so long groaned. In the course of his remarks he referred to the recent speech of Lord John Russell, and affected to find in it a statement of the noble Foreign Secretary that he had been active in stirring up the Sardinian Government to prevent the departure of Garibaldi's troops. We are quite sure that, if Lord John Russell had placed the influence of this country in any way between the Sicilians and the help that gallant chieftain was bringing them, the nation would feel that its name and character had been wrongfully used. We have not understood the noble Foreign Secretary to say anything of the kind. He was speaking of what happened months ago, before the Sicilian insurrection broke out, and of the kind offices we were performing for Naples at a time when we were asking King Francis to follow good but unpleasant advice. But the publication of the Neapolitan Bluebook shows the present character of the relations subsisting between the two Governments, and we believe that that of Naples is well aware that by persisting in a course of insane oppression it has forfeited all claim to the extraordinary exercise of our friendship. It is not for the English Government either to aid or hinder those Italians who are seeking to help their struggling countrymen. As citizens, we have more liberty, and our best hopes are with the small band of brave men who have thrown themselves on the Sicilian coast, there inevitably to conquer or die for freedom. We hope that on the ruins of a despotism they will be able to found the edifice of orderly liberty. We also hope that their success will not prove, as in a recent case, the misfortune of another people. The greatest vigilance will probably be necessary to prevent this result. This, however, is a topic which we will not prematurely discuss. Our city correspondent has given expression in his letter to some apprehensions which are assuredly not groundless, and which may serve to indicate what to observe in the present aspect of European politics.

The *Times* on the present Position and future Prospects of the Turkish Empire:—

No one who has watched the condition of the Turkish Empire during the last four years can have doubted that the time must shortly come when its affairs would once more engage the attention of Europe. All that the last war effected was to preserve the actual territory of the Sultan from the grasp of Russia; it changed nothing, re-established nothing, made no reconciliations between rival creeds, gave no securities for justice on the part of the rulers, and weakened in no way the animosities of the governed. War, indeed, seldom confers moral benefits on a community, but that of 1854 has not even strengthened the material resources of the Ottoman State. The Sultan has gained something by the weakening of his antagonist; Sebastopol has been dismantled, the Black Sea Fleet destroyed, and Russia is bound by treaty to advance no further than the Pruth, and has given up her Protectorate over Servia. But, on the other hand, the Mussulmans have lost their fleet, the army which it took so many years to create has been sadly diminished, the credit of the State is hardly sufficient for another loan, the ruling race is discouraged, and would undergo anything rather than invite again the assistance of its Western allies; while the Christians, both Catholic and Greek, are more than ever emboldened to throw off the authority of their masters.

We have fought for Turkey as it is; we have recognised and even guaranteed the *status quo*; and, though we are not bound to struggle against fate and nature, still a great change in the internal organisation of the State ought not to come to pass without the interference of a Power so nearly concerned as England. It has been announced that at St. Petersburg the principal members of the Diplomatic Corps, with the exception of the Turkish Minister, were a few days since convoked by Prince Gortschakoff, who declared that the position of the Christians in Turkey had become so intolerable that Russia was on the point of addressing strong representations to the Porte in favour of them, and hoped to obtain the assent of the other Powers. Such a move on the part of the late adversary of the Sultan is certainly not without its importance. It may be that nothing more than peaceful remonstrances are intended, and that Russia, not forgetful of her recent calamities, is in no mode to break the peace; but the announcement plainly shows that the relations of Turk and Christian are likely to be once more the subject of discussion. In that discussion England must bear a part, and it is well to be prepared for it as soon as possible.

The Hatti Humayoun, which was published by the Sultan soon after the close of the late war, has remained almost a dead letter. The Sultan's intentions, if he can be said to have any, may have been good, but he can act only where his authority is regarded, which, in matters of this kind, is hardly beyond the gates of Constantinople or Smyrna. Within the capital, and one or two trading cities, justice may be effectually administered, but even there this result is due less to the commands of the Sultan than to the presence of foreign Ambassadors and Consuls. In the rural districts things go on as before. It would be as useful to forbid the hawks to prey on the sparrows as to command the Mussulman population to abstain from ill-using and occasionally plundering some classes of the Christians. Although the latter as a body, relying on French or Russian protection, take a delight in bearding the Turkish authorities, and habitually use the cry of persecution to obtain advantages over their Mussulman neighbours, yet there is a class of Christian peasantry both in Roumelia and Asia Minor whom centuries of oppression has reduced to the nature of beasts of burden. Among a people so depressed and disheartened that a full-grown man will run from the Turkish boy who is pelting him with stones, and a whole village will see their houses pulled down over their heads by a fanatical rabble without a thought of resistance, such a document as the Hatti Humayoun is of little use. Laws can be enforced only by the moral feeling of those whom they are meant to control, or the adminstration of stern justice by the magistrate. Neither of these conditions is to be found in the Turkish provinces. The Mussulmans look on the Christians as a Carolina planter looks on a negro, and a Turkish Cadi very much resembles the some planter when a case of beating a negro by one of his own friends is brought before him.

Russia is not likely to neglect the opportunities which any occasional excesses may give her. The treaty of 1856 stipulated that equal justice should be done to Turk and Greek. Russia was a party to this treaty, and has a right to complain of its infraction. If, then, it can be proved that anywhere Christians are unjustly treated, the Court of St. Petersburg is ready with its remonstrances. Of course, the Christians are not worse treated than of yore; in fact, as civilisation penetrates the empire, the most glaring forms of tyranny tend to pass away; but still there is enough to give colour to an interposition—at first diplomatic, then perhaps, as occasion serves, warlike and defiant. It is right that we should be prepared for some such step. A few years are a short time in the history of a Power like Russia, which knows how to recede in order the better to advance. Unhappily, the state of Europe has changed much within the last four years. England and France, then united, are now divided. In the meantime France and Russia have acted with a singular unanimity in Eastern affairs since the war. The two great military Powers, protectors of the rival Churches, have never worked the mine of religious partisanship more effectually than now. The Greek priests and the Russian Consuls are leagued together in every town of the Turkish Empire; the Russian propaganda is more active than ever; the Greeks and Bulgarians are more ready to do the bidding of Alexander than of Nicholas; and if the army which is echeloned along the Pruth were to pass it to-morrow, a large party even in free Moldo-Wallachia would welcome it, while the provinces still under the direct authority of the Sultan would hail it with enthusiasm. Strange to say, that while France in a religious point of view is opposed to Russia, both Powers are seemingly in accord politically. In Candia and some other parts, where French influence is greatest, and French protection most valuable, great numbers of Greeks have gone over to the Latin Church. In Syria something of the same kind has taken place. Yet throughout the Levant there is a feeling that the two Powers are agreed in their policy, and that it is directed to the gradual overthrow of Turkish domination, and the substitution of Chistian supremacy, if even it does not go the length of the acquisition of territory by the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire.

In fact, we English seem to be left the only friends of the Turk. We are far from saying that ours is a wise attachment, or that we do right to build our political system on so insecure and anomalous a foundation. Our neighbours may be wiser in their generation; and the active Christian element may be destined at no distant period to become dominant from the Danube to the Archipelago, and along the whole western coast of Asia Minor. But we are the natural defenders of things as they are. Since the war we have done our best for Turkey, and we are even now engaged in developing its resources by commerce. The influence which we are gaining by these means, if well used, far transcends any that diplomatic intriguing can give. The very Greeks and Levantines who abuse us have our sovereigns chinking in their pockets, and, though they would do much for their French or Russian co-religionists, they would do more for their heretical customers. England, while labouring to advance the interests of the Christians, cannot forget that she is pledged to uphold the integrity of the Ottoman State, and we think that her exertions ought not to falter at a time when Russia is meditating a second Menschikoff Mission, and when M. de Lavalette—he of the Holy Places—returns as Ambassador to Constantinople.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday Evening.

Will the House of Lords usurp the rights of the Commons? was the significant text which yesterday met the eye in every thoroughfare, upon which Messrs. Bright, Duncombe, Ayrton, and Co. intend to hold forth to-morrow evening, to the unrepresented in St. Martin's Hall. How it must have "riled" poor Milner Gibson that he could not append his name to the precious document! Surely a Cabinet Minister's position is nothing in comparison with being the privileged chairman at such a noisy gathering.

The gathering of to-morrow night, in which it is proposed to teach the Lords their duty on the question of the Repeal of the Paper Duty, is to be followed up by another on Thursday night in the same place, at which the Commons are to learn a lesson. A protest will, on this latter assemblage, be uttered against the recent Parliamentary insults to the unrepresented, and the Reform Bill supported as an instalment of the people's rights.

The correspondence between Lord Grey and Lord John Russell has given rise to a good deal of gossip at the expense of the latter. It was a sore day for Lord John when, to his *pseudo* reputation as a Reformer of our Constitution, he set himself up as the corrector of the maladies of other nations. Between the number of points on which members will perseveringly seek information in reference to foreign Powers, and the unpalatable questions which must be answered on the subject of Reform, our poor Foreign Secretary is obliged to be on his legs the most of Friday evenings, and to cut a sorry figure, explaining and retracting his past statements. I cannot, for the life of me, discover on close observation where any talents which he once, somehow or other, acquired a reputation for have betaken themselves. I regret to say that the only leading feature in his character which I can discover is a restless indecision, which he contrives to diversify by a faint attempt at bullying. No one now has a remnant of hope left for Reform since the publication of these letters.

The case of the purchase of the Grand Canal has excited a good deal of attention here. I believe that Lord Redesdale, chairman of committee, states that he was opposed to such an amalgamation as was sought by the bill, but was determined to select the best committee which the House could furnish to examine it. Lord Taunton (M. Labouchere) from his former connection with Ireland as Chief Secretary, and with the Board of Trade as president, was well fitted to act as chairman. The noble lord, however, in coming to the committee-rooms every morning, showed the leaning which he still retained for the other House by making for the lobby of the Commons. An indefatigable policeman, knowing this weakness, invariably pursued his lordship, and caused him to retrace his reluctant steps. I am not entering into the question on either side, but I propose, in taking up the matter, to point out the strange method in which the Board of Works (Ireland), or the Board of Trade (England), managed their business. The Board of Works thought that certain clauses for the protection of the public should be inserted in the bill. Instead, however, of sending these to the committee, as suggestions, they ought to be heard before the committee somewhat in the character of petitioners. They had no *locus standi*, as their names had not been inserted as parties, and could only be heard as witnesses. Instead of appearing through counsel they sent Mr. Stewart, Solicitor to the Board of Works, Ireland, to state their objections to the committee, and Mr. Stewart was obliged to unite in his person the character of witness and of advocate. He felt himself in a strange position, acting for the public and yet apparently a one-sider. The companies, however intent they were that Mr. Stewart should get a fair hearing, felt themselves in difficulty as to the character in which they should consider him—at one time giving evidence, at another time making pithy speeches—and all parties, including the committee, were perplexed. Cannot a Government department afford to fee a counsel on such occasions? or does cheese-paring economy compel it to frustrate its own intentions? For Mr. Stewart could not have been heard unless through the courtesy of the railway companies.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The subject for debate on this evening (Wednesday) will be, "That the annexation of Tuscany to Sardinia was effected in a manner deserving of our approbation." Speakers on the affirmative—Mr. Anderson and Mr. O'Shaughnessy. On the negative—Mr. Franks. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock (College time), by the Rev. H. R. Poole, A.M., F.T.C.D.

A picnic was given yesterday at Howth, by the officers of the 22nd Regiment, at which a large number of the *elite* of Dublin were present. The commodious hotel was hired for the occasion, and the day's amusements were concluded by dancing.

The Rev. R. W. Forrest will deliver the second lecture of his course in the Metropolitan Hall, this evening (Wednesday), at 8 o'clock; subject—"God in Christ—the Orphan's Father."

SOUTH DUBLIN PENNY BANK, WEAVERS HALL, COOMBE.—Statement of accounts for the week ending, 14th May, 1860:—No. of depositors, 304; amount lodged, £23 7s. 5d.; new accounts opened, 41; No. of withdrawals, 54; amounts withdrawn, £15 7s. 5d.; total No. of depositors to this date, 1,250; total amount lodged, £983 9s. 7d.—Robert H. Scott, Hon. Secretary.

Lord Brougham will arrive in Edinburgh on Thursday evening, for installation as Chancellor of the University on Friday, and will leave again on Saturday morning. The shortness of his lordship's visit has been caused by the alteration of the day from the 16th to the 18th. During his stay, Lord Brougham is to be the guest of the Lord Provost, at 12 Moray-place.

M. Horn, one of the editors of the "Journal des Débats," has been named honorary member of the Statistical Society of London, "in consideration," as the diploma sets forth, "of the eminent services rendered by him to statistical science." The diploma is signed by Lord John Russell, as president of the association.

Monsieur and Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) leave London in the early part of June for a visit to Sweden of three or four months.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Royal Pavilion, Aldershott Camp, May 14.

This morning, at 20 minutes after 10, her Majesty left the Royal Pavilion on horseback, to review the Aldershott Division.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with Princess Alice, accompanied her Majesty on horseback. Princess Helena and Princess Beatrice followed in an open carriage.

The Queen was attended by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief; Major-General Sir R. Airey, Quartermaster-General; Major-General the Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, Adjutant-General; the Equerries in Waiting, and the Staff of the Camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby was in attendance on the Prince Consort.

The Duchess of Atholl and the Hon. Beatrice Byng also were in attendance on the Queen.

The review took place in the long valley, and at the conclusion her Majesty and the Royal party returned to the Pavilion at 2 o'clock.

At half-past three the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice and Princess Helena, went in an open carriage to see the rifle practice by detachments of Guards. The Duchess of Atholl and the Equerries were in attendance.

The Prince Consort rode on horseback to the ground.

Her Majesty returned to the Pavilion at 5 o'clock, and immediately left for Farnborough station with the Prince Consort and the Royal Family. The Royal party travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway to a private station at Vauxhall, and were escorted by a detachment of Light Dragoons to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived 20 minutes before 7 o'clock, and were received by Lords Methuen and Waterpark, Major-General Sir Henry Bentinck, and Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B.

The Royal suite consisted of the Duchess of Atholl, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Colonel Biddulph, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby.

Her Majesty had a dinner party at Buckingham Palace in the evening. The company included their Royal Highnesses the Princess Alice and the Princess of Leiningen, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, the Earl and Countess of Euston, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Viscount Eversley, Viscount and Viscountess Bury, Lord and Lady Overstone, Lord and Lady Ebury, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Somerset, Col. F. Seymour, C.B., and the Dean of Windsor.

Viscountess Barrington and the Hon. Misses Barrington have arrived in Cavendish-square from Paris for the season.

The Prince Ferdinand Radziwitt has left the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, for Prussia.

The Earl Manvers is detained at his seat in Nottinghamshire by the serious illness of the Countess, who is in a very precarious state of health.

The Army.

Her Majesty's birthday will be celebrated at the encampment at the Curragh, on Friday, the 18th instant. The whole of the troops will be formed in line, and will fire a *feu de joie* at one p.m., after which the whole of the troops will pass in review, under the command of Major-General Shirley, C.B.

The funeral of the late Captain Platt, of the 2nd Battalion of the 16th Regiment, took place at the Curragh, on Monday evening last, it was attended by the whole Regiment, and a great number of the officers of other corps to the place of interment, at Ballysax Church.

Captain Norton, several of whose inventions and missiles have recently been brought under the notice of the Government, has succeeded in effecting some improvements in the balls fired from the ordinary Brown Bess musket. The balls used by Captain Norton in the trials he has made at Chatham and Gravesend are those cast in a No. 12 mould, and enclosed in gossamer cartridges, a very small charge of powder only being required. In the experiments made at Gravesend Master Gunner Alexander, R.A., the artillery instructor to the volunteer corps, fired 20 shots in succession at a two-feet target, each shot striking the target at a distance of 200 yards. The range was then extended to 250 yards, and the same number of shots fired, when, with only two or three exceptions, each struck the target. In firing these 40 rounds not the slightest difficulty was experienced in loading, although the balls fitted closely that the barrel appeared to be effectually sponged out by the gossamer casing of the cartridge. The charge of powder used in each cartridge was only two and a half drachms, and from the size of the gossamer cartridge there was no loss of propulsive powder by windage.

Major-General Lord W. Paulett, C.B., will assume the command of the South-west District on the 17th inst.

The Navy.

The screw steamship St. George, 90, at Plymouth, will be put in commission shortly. It is reported that after the new steam frigate Euryalus, 51, Captain Tarleton, has been to the Cape of Good Hope and Gibraltar, she will return to England, when his Royal Highness Prince Alfred will leave her for the St. George.

The screw steamship Orion, 91, Capt. John J. B. E. Freer, which has been some time in the Mediterranean, is daily expected under canvas only at Plymouth. Her machinery is deranged, and when the screw revolves she leaks aft; the decks also are reported to be in a very bad condition. She will go into Keyham steamyard.

The screw steam frigate Melpomene, 51, Capt. J. F. Ewart, flag of Admiral Martin, from Portsmouth, which put into Plymouth Sound on Sunday afternoon, sailed in the evening for the Mediterranean.

The Rainbow screw gunboat steamed out of Portsmouth on Monday to Spithead to test her machinery, preparatory to steaming to Queenstown as tender to the Ajax steam coastguard ship at that port.

The following appointments were made on Monday at the Admiralty:—Henry Lanchester, acting 3rd class assistant-engineer, to the Asia, for temporary service in the Stock; and W. J. Hall, paymaster, to the Bacchante.

The Militia.

The first division of the Lincoln Militia from Newry arrived in Dublin yesterday, and marched to the Linen Hall barracks, and will occupy the quarters vacated by the 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment.

THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

The talented Minstrels to whose coming we have already drawn attention commence their engagement at the Rotundo this evening.

RATHMINES FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first exhibition of flowers of the above society will be held this afternoon, in Mountpleasant-square. Two excellent military bands will attend—viz., that of the 3rd King's Own Light Dragoons, under the direction of the talented bandmaster, Mr. Hardy, and that of the 26th Cameronians, under Mr. Suckling. We yesterday published the programme of music to be performed by the former, and subjoined is that to be performed by the band of the 26th:—

1. March	"Lucia di Lamermoor"	Donizetti.
2. Overture	"Camp of Silesia"	Meyerbeer.
3. Tezetta	"Belisario"	Donizetti.
4. Waltz	"Dinorah"	Laurent.
5. Selection	"La Gazza Ladra"	Rossini.
6. Quadrille	"Erin Go Bragh"	D'Albert.
7. Galop	"Cameronian"	J. Suckling.

The second exhibition of flowers of this society will be held on Wednesday, the 13th of June.

CRICKET.

The United All England Eleven commenced their campaign on Monday at Sheffield, where they are matched against 18 of the Hallam Club, and two professionals; and on Thursday they confront sixteen of the Reigate Club with Caffyn and another professional player. The United team consists of V. E. Walker, Esq., Carpenter, Grundy, J. Lillywhite, Hearne, Mortlock, Griffith, Lockyer, Wells, Stubberfield, Sewell, jun., and Ellis. They have not yet finally settled who are to represent them on the 28th, but it is generally understood that the All England Eleven on that occasion will consist of J. Cæsar, A. Clarke, Daft, Tinley, Wilsher, A. H. Steevenson, Diver, Tarrant, Hayward, Jackson, and H. Parr. It is feared that Wisden will not be able to play this season.

A man named John Kelly, has stated to the authorities in Kilrush that he was present at the murder of Pat Mahony, by Hetherton, who, at the same time, threatened himself if he approached nearer. The case will be further investigated by the magistrates.

Death of Sir Charles Barry.—We have the painful duty to announce that Sir Charles Barry, the eminent architect, died on Saturday night at his residence near Chapham-common. Sir Charles's death was very sudden, he having been a visiter at the Crystal Palace during the day. He was born in May, 1795, in Westminster. At an early age he was sent to school in Leicestershire, and on his return to London made up his mind to be an architect, and accordingly was bound apprentice to Messrs. Middleton and Bailey, architects, of Lambeth. It was, however, his earnest wish to study abroad. His father having died, leaving him a slender patrimony, he resolved to devote a portion of his time and money to continental travel, and left England in 1817, at the age of 22. He was not long in any anxiety as to his studies. In Italy the beauty and expressive power of his drawings attracted the attention of an Englishman of fortune about to visit Egypt, who offered the young student to bear him free of all expense, as his companion, if he would afford him the benefit of his pencil. The offer was accepted; and, after a considerable stay in Egypt, he returned to Rome. He then travelled in Greece, and returned to England after an absence of about three years and a half. Soon after his arrival, the design for a church at Brighton was thrown open to competition, and Mr. Barry was the successful competitor. For the Manchester Athenæum, a building in the Grecian style, he was also the successful candidate; but the most beautiful of all his works was the Grammar School of King Edward VI., at Birmingham. His first work in London was the Travellers' Club, followed by the College of Surgeons, and the Reform Club. In 1834 the old Houses of Parliament were burned, and when the design for a new building was thrown open to competition, that of Mr. Barry's was adjudged the best. The work was commenced in 1840, but is not yet wholly completed. Her Majesty opened the Victoria Tower and Royal Gallery in state, on the 3rd of February, 1852, when she conferred the honour of knighthood on the architect. He was chosen a Royal Academician in 1842, and has at various periods been elected a member of many foreign societies. His architectural works are numerous.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,

Four o'clock, a.m.

AMERICA.

Liverpool, 15th May.—The Royal Mail steamer America arrived here to-day from Boston, with dates to the 3rd May. In the Senate, the Committee on Territories propose to organise five new territories—viz., Chippewa, Thevada, Dakota, Pike's Peak, Arasona. The Charleston Convention continued to be the bugbear to agitation, and it was currently rumoured that the Douglass party would quarrel and separate.

The British Columbian Mining news was unusually discouraging, and the gold receipts at Victoria averaged £100,000 monthly. The other news is unimportant; no addition to the commercial news already telegraphed.

Wright's Circular has the following:—"The unfavourable news fom Europe, both as regards the stringency of the London Money market, the advance in Bank rate of interest to 5 per cent. per annum, and the decline in the Liverpool cotton market on grades below middling to the extent of 1s. 4d. per lb., has failed to produce any adverse influence on prices in this country. The low, sandy grades are quite as unsaleable as before, while the better qualities are, if anything, dearer, and much sought after in the Southern markets. We hear of prices fully ⅛ cent. above the quotations being paid for strict middling and good middling qualities for export to the Continent of Europe, and for our own spinners.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIMALAYA WITH TROOPS FROM BERMUDA.

The Himalaya, from Barbadoes and Bermuda, bound for Portsmouth, with eight companies of the 41st Regiment, and ten companies of the 49th, put into Plymouth Sound yesterday morning, with screw deranged.

THE ULTRAMONTANE PRESS OF FRANCE ON IRELAND.

The Paris Ultramontane journal, "Le Monde," has an article on a petition which it pretends is in course of signature in Ireland, praying to be allowed to declare by universal suffrage what Government would best suit the country. "Le Monde" says the object of this petition simply means separation from England, which is accused of leaving to the Irish no alternative but famine or exile. After continuing in this style, "Le Monde" concludes with the following menace:—"Cannot the same nation which has held forth its hand to Italy extend it some day to Ireland, likewise its old friend? Would Ireland and her petition be laughed at in London if behind them were seen 600,000 French bayonets and 50 ships of the line? and if there be an idea worthy of France capable of exciting her legitimate ambition, and flattering to her national pride, is it not the emancipation of Ireland?"

RUSSIA.

Odessa, May 15th.—The Russian Government has collected near Nicholaieff a great number of transport ships, among which are many merchant steamers.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, 15th.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the Government project for an extraordinary credit of 9½ million of thalers, with the amendment of the committee to aid the work of temporarily placing the army upon a war footing, has been agreed to by 35 against 2 votes.

TUSCANY.

Florence, May 12.—The garrison of Florence has been reinforced by troops summoned by telegraph from the frontier. The National Guard has been called out. Great agitation prevailed; several placards bearing the inscriptions "Ferdinand for ever;" "Our second Leopold for ever," have been posted by some partisans of the Ex-Grand Duke, to whom rumour attributes an intention of attempting the recovery of his power, taking advantage of the agitation created by the expedition of Garibaldi.

A Peter's-pence subscription has been opened at Florence, Leghorn, Bologna, and Ravenna.

A section of the clergy of Florence have refused to chant the *Te Deum*, as ordered by the authorities. A *Te Deum* will be chanted notwithstanding.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

Marseilles, May 15.—The steamer arriving to-morrow from Constantinople is expected to bring news from Messina to the 13th instant.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Munich, Tuesday.—It is stated on reliable information, that Russia has demanded a conference of the Great Powers to investigate the question whether Turkey has fulfilled the obligations undertaken by the Treaty of 1856, in regard to the Christians in the Ottoman Empire.

SENTENCE ON EUGENIA PLUMMER.

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, Eugenia Plummer, who was found guilty of perjury, was placed in the dock. Mr. Baron Channell said that as he understood the finding of the jury was misconduct, which was attributed to a want of care and attention to moral and religious education, it was upon that ground the court had recommended her to mercy, the court desired to pass upon her as lenient a sentence as possible; but, at the same time, one that would operate for her benefit. Her sentence was three weeks' imprisonment in Holloway House of Correction, and two years in the Reformatory School. The prisoner cried a little, and was removed. Her father, who was with her, appeared quite unmoved.

SENTENCE ON PULLINGER.

William George Pullinger was placed at the bar to receive sentence. Baron Channell said he had been found guilty on two indictments, and for the first he should sentence him to penal servitude for fourteen years, and for the second to penal servitude for six years. The second to commence on the expiration of the first.

The prisoner, who bowed respectfully to the bench, was then removed.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

The "Presse" has received a second "advertisement" for an article that appeared on the 13th instant, signed "Solar," representing France as an accomplice of the foreign coalition which overthrew the first Empire. The warning states that this article is a calumny on the country, and is wounding the national feeling.

THE RECEPTION OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The "Pays" announces that the Grand Duke Nicholas was received by the Emperor yesterday morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Yesterday.

The Royal assent was given to the bills read a third time and passed the day previous.

The report of the Bankrupt Law Amendment (Scotland) Bill was agreed to.

The Public Improvement Bill and the Common Lodging House (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for returns respecting the treatment of the natives in India by European planters. He further presented a petition from the natives of India, praying for legal reform that high offices should be open to them, the claims of native princes adjusted, education and public works forwarded and promoted, and demanding a Royal commission to inquire into their case. In replying to Sir C. Trevelyan, he eulogised the reforms introduced by that functionary into the Government of Madras, but admitted the necessity of his recall.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH considered that to ensure good government in India the Governor-General in Council should have the power of instantly passing any measure he believed good for the public service, and of referring to a consultative council questions affecting the laws, customs, and religion of the people of India.

The Duke of ARGYLL promised the production of the papers demanded. As for the present Indian form of government, it had been adopted after very mature deliberation. The changes recommended by Lord Ellenborough would fall far short of the requirements of radical Indian reformers. He defended the conduct of the Ministry in the matter of Sir C. Trevelyan as absolutely necessary, at the same time that it was in the highest degree painful.

Lord LYVEDEN, regretting that no practical result arose from these Indian discussions, said that the powers of the Legislative Councillors should be more distinctly defined.

The motion was agreed to, and

The House adjourned at 7-15 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Yesterday.

In reply to various questions,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was not intended to deprive the holder of the wholesale wine licenses at £10 10s. of any privilege he possessed at present.

Mr. GRIFFITHS asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, as stated in the "Independance Belge," the French Government had intimated to Lord Cowley that in case of the occurrence of contingencies which might affect the present distribution of power in Southern Italy, France would feel it her duty to claim further territorial compensation, or whether any private conversation or communication to any such effect and purpose had taken place?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that Lord Cowley had received no such intimation.

Mr. JOHN LOCKE asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether her Majesty's Government were in possession of any intelligence whatever to the effect that Russia had concentrated a considerable army on the Pruth, and that the Ottoman Government had assembled a *corps d'armee* at Widden, and whether her Majesty's Government had been advised—or any way informed, that Prince Gortschakoff had assembled, the representatives of all the Powers except Turkey, and had stated that the condition of the Christians in the Turkish dominions was every day becoming less supportable, and that his Government hoped to obtain the concurrence of the other Powers, and would make a strong remonstrance to Turkey upon the subject?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that no information had reached the Government to that effect. As to the second part of the subject a despatch had yesterday been received from our Minister at St. Petersburg much to the effect stated by the hon. member. A despatch has further been received from our Ambassador at Paris, stating that in the declared opinion of M. Thouvenel, the action should not be on the part of any single Power, but of the five great Powers in concert.

In reply to Mr. Hadfield,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he intended to introduce a bill to authorise inland bonded warehouses.

In reply to Mr. E. James,

Lord PALMERSTON said that he himself should move the adjournment of the House over the Derby day. Hitherto this had been done by a private member, a course which he thought not a proper one to be continued.

Mr. SLANEY moved a resolution to the effect that Government or Parliament ought to take steps to inquire how best adequate spaces in the vacancies of our increasing populous towns, as public walks, and places of recreation, may be provided and secured, and to encourage and direct efforts by private subscription, voluntary rates, or public grants, to carry out such objects.

Mr. M'Mahon, seconded the motion.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that many efforts were made in this direction by private individuals, and under such circumstances the interference of Government might be prejudicial rather than otherwise.

The motion was negatived without a division.

Lord HADDO moved a resolution to the effect that the exhibition in schools of art of females wholly unclothed, ought not to receive the sanction of a public grant of money to the schools in which such a practice is adopted. He stigmatised the practice of exhibiting nude figures as immoral and disgraceful.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that it was contrary to precedent for Government to interfere with the schools; he did not believe that any were corrupted by those female models.

Mr. ADDERLEY asked whether Lord Haddo alluded to the exhibition of Madame Tussaud, or her ideal of high order of art, or if he thought it possible to attain the aims of art without the means?

Mr. SPOONER supported the motion, considering such exhibitions degrading to the nation, and injurious to the morals of the students.

Lord PALMERSTON reprobated the requestional interference proposed by the motion, which would only place the House in endless difficulty.

The motion was negatived by 147 to 32.

Lord EVELYN moved for leave to introduce a bill for the better management and control of the roads in South Wales.

Sir G. C. LEWIS assented, and leave was given.

Mr. ALCOCK moved, on the Turnpike, Roads, and Bridges Bill, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to issue a Royal Commission to inquire and report how far it may be desirable and practicable to substitute an equitable system of assessment in lieu of the present mode of maintaining the turnpike roads and bridges in England and Wales by tolls.

Sir G. C. LEWIS opposed the motion, which was negatived by 78 to 12.

Sir C. NAPIER moved for returns of the names of all gun and mortar boats, with the names of the builder and a list of the boats for service. He could not conceive any reasons why the names of those who had dangered the lives of so many men should not be publicly made known. He proceeded to describe the prodigious activity in the French dockyards; 3,000 men were ready to enter the service at Toulon.

Lord C. PAGET said that Government, so far from wishing to screen the contractors, had already considered the propriety of prosecuting the guilty parties, and the matter was at that moment before the law officers of the Crown.

After some discussion,

Sir M. SEYMOUR said he had seen many of the gunboats which were perfectly efficient. He thought that the statements of their unsoundness had been greatly exaggerated.

Lord PALMERSTON said the production of the names was a mere matter of time. It was most unfair to prejudice the case, as well as unnecessary, for it would be known in a few days whether prosecutions were to be undertaken or not; if not Government would afford all possible information.

Sir C. NAPIER withdrew his motion.

Lord LOVAINE moved for a copy of the correspondence between the Home Office and the Directors of the South Eastern Railway, relative to the conveyance of persons to the scene of the prize fight.

Lord PALMERSTON deprecated the interference of Parliament in these matters. There were extenuating circumstances attending pugilistic fights, and in France they were looked upon as one of the strongest proofs of the manly character of the British nation. There was nothing worse in an assemblage of persons to witness such a scene than a similar assemblage to witness a balloon ascend, and not more risk of life in one case than the other. He would not, however, oppose the motion.

Colonel JOLIFFE said that the Surrey magistrates had often, at some personal risk, endeavoured to check these contests, and, as a Surrey magistrate himself, he felt great discouragement at the head of the Government giving them his sanction.

Colonel DIXON, though a political opponent of the noble lord, could not but approve of his love of manly sports.

The motion was agreed to.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill,

Sir. J. WALSHE moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He alleged the abuse which would be made of its provisions by fraudulent tenants for life. He objected to the power given to the quarter sessions, and said that the real reforms suggested by the Devon Commission had almost all been carried out, and declared that under the present system Ireland had been making the most astonishing advances in industry and comfort. The whole country exhibited a scene of prosperity and advancement, and he called upon them to let well enough alone. Reprobating separate legislation for England and Ireland, he said that the bill would only give up a definite principle by a concession practically worthless, and which would not put a stop to tenant-right agitation.

Mr. MAGUIRE, after replying to the objections of Sir J. Walshe to the machinery of the bill, said that the object of it was not to promote long leases, but improvement of leases. The landlords of England and those of Ireland had adopted a different system, and hence the necessity for different legislation. As for the state of the country, it was not a cause for rejoicing; there was much reason for regret; doubtless there was much progress, but there was also much misery, and even starvation. There was no comparison between the state of England and that of Ireland—the appliances of industry were often most rude—the houses not fit to hold a dog, and all this was owing to the conduct of the landlord. The mass of the peasantry were afraid to put forth their efforts; an election, or some chance dispute, might forfeit, in a moment, all the results of the industry of an unprotected tenant. He admitted the shortcomings of the bill; it was not sufficient to satisfy Ireland, as it gave the landlord the power of utterly stopping all improvement. Provided the improvements were really and substantially good, and increased the letting value of the land, the tenant ought to have the full right to make them. He further objected that the compensations allowed by the bill were not sufficient; still, though the bill was so imperfect as almost to be called peddling, he trusted that it would be improved in committee into a measure satisfactory to the people, and one which would convert their present discontent, into a warm and cordial interest in the prosperity of the empire.

Mr. GEORGE protested against the attacks made upon the Irish landlords, and against all attempts to coerce them. He quoted a mass of figures to show the immense improvement of the country since the time of the Devon Commission. He should, nevertheless, not oppose the second reading.

Mr. POLLARD-URQUHART supported the bill, the provisions of which were such as to give it a fair trial of passing both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. PEEL DAWSON supported the bill.

The debate was then adjourned.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND moved the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant Bill. It simplified the actual law, and extended the powers of the civil bill courts to cases which now could only be dealt with by the superior courts. It enabled the tenant after notice of ejectment for non-payment of rent to retain his tenancy by paying his rent. He should be quite ready to adopt any suggestions that might be proposed to make the measure really useful to the people.

Mr. WHITESIDE regretted that the bill had not dealt with the law of distress, rather than with the law of fixtures. He had himself introduced a bill on the same subject some years ago, which was much more complete, and which he should introduce.

Mr. V. SCULLY complained that the bill was a very complicated one, and took them by surprise. He hoped it would not then be pressed.

Lord FERMOY hoped, on the contrary, that the bill would at once pass the present stage.

Mr. HASSARD urged the Government to persevere.

The bill was then read a second time.

Some bills were forwarded a stage, and

The House adjourned at 1-15 a.m.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Somersetshire Stakes—4 to 1 agst Cock-a-Hoop (taken); 5 to 1 agst Pam. (taken); 5 to 1 agst Telegram (taken); 5 to 1 agst Philomel (offered); 9 to 1 agst Timandra (taken).

Derby—100 to 30 agst Wizard (taken); 5 to 1 agst Umpire (offered); 6 to 1 agst Thormanby (offered); 12 to 1 agst Maidstone (taken); 50 to 1 agst Sutton (taken); 500 to 6 agst Traducer (taken).

BATH RACES.

Kelson Stakes—Bohemia, 1st; Crater, 2nd; Ariadne, 3rd. Nine ran.

Bath Handicap—Maid of Orleans, 1st; Dreadnought, 2nd; Jenny Longlegs, 3rd.

Members' Plate—Informer, 1st; Harlequin, 2nd; Grillade, 3rd. Thirteen ran.

Biennial Cup—Flyaway, 1st; Rainbow, 2nd; Blue Ruin, 3rd. Seven ran.

Correspondence.

RECRUITING FOR THE POPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir.—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to correct a statement put forth in the second edition of the "Cork Herald" of last Friday, and copied into your paper of the 12th, headed "Volunteers for the Pope," in which I find written that 150 fine young men, chiefly belonging to the farming class, had arrived in Cork from Killarney, to join the above army. Now, being an eye-witness to their leaving the station here, and borne out by reliable authority, I can safely contradict such, both as to numbers, appearance, and the class they belonged to. Only twenty-six left same day, add all mostly boys gathered from a class that a town is well rid of. Perhaps the writer imagined such was the case, yet I fear, if no better soldiers leave other places than those from here, his Holiness will have poor chance against his enemies.—By your inserting this, you will oblige

A Resident.

Killarney, May 10th, 1860.

THE STEAMBOAT NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—The habitual delay in the delivery of goods arriving by the Glasgow steamers is a source of great annoyance and loss to me, as well as to your other correspondents, and, I have no doubt to the trading public generally. Goods which arrived for me on last Saturday were not delivered until to-day, although I might reasonably have expected to receive them on Monday. Goods arriving on Saturday, are generally delivered to me on Tuesday; but they are often delayed until Wednesday, and occasionally until Thursday. I have sometimes sent my own carrier for goods, and although delivery was included in the company's charge, yet I was unable to get them.—I am, &c.,

Dublin, 15th May, 1860. Another Sufferer.

THE RECENT FIRE IN PARLIAMENT-STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

54, Dame-street, May 15th, 1860.

Dear Sir,—Perceiving, by the report of the inquest in this day's Irish Times, held on the unfortunate sufferer at the fire in Parliament-street, that her daughter and the apprentice girl are reduced to worse than poverty by the calamity, we take the liberty of suggesting that you might open a subscription in their behalf. There are thousands amongst your readers who are providentially preserved, from day to day, from such fearful visitations, and who would doubtless evince their gratitude by casting a mite into your hands for those afflicted ones. We enclose you 10s., which please appropopriate to this purpose.—Yours, very truly,

Kenny and Owens.

ACCIDENT TO THE ST. PATRICK STEAMER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Drogheda, May 15th.

The Drogheda Steampacket Company's fine iron steamer the St. Patrick, arrived in port this morning without her figurehead or bowsprit, having lost them in a collision with a sailing vessel, bound for China, on the night of Saturday, the 12th, in the thick weather which then prevailed. The circumstances under which this accident occurred are, up to the present, unknown—at least to the public, who were thrown into a state of very painful suspense from a rumour which spread on yesterday, that the Saint Patrick was lost from which they were only fully relieved on her arrival this morning.

A MAN DROWNED IN THE RIVER BOYNE.

Drogheda, Tuesday, May 15th.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On last night a man named Comasky, in the employment of the Steampacket Company, fell into the river Boyne and was drowned. His remains were this day found and have been removed in order to await a coroner's inquest. It is said that Comasky was in liquor at the time, and stumbled in. The watchman was at once on the spot, hearing his cries for assistance, but was unable to extricate him.

INQUEST.

Dr. White held an inquest yesterday on the body of Thomas Francis Hughes, aged 75 years, at the house 44, Lower Mount-street. William Whitroll, residing in the same house, deposed that he is son-in-law of the deceased, who had been under medical treatment for some time for disease of the heart; from the state of his health his friends believed he would die suddenly; he retired to bed about half-past 8 o'clock on Sunday night, and about 10 o'clock on Monday morning was found dead in his bedroom.

Surgeon Porter deposed that he found no marks of violence on deceased, and believed that he died from disease of the heart. Verdict accordingly.

Cork and Bandon Railway Company.—Return of traffic for week ending 12th May, 1860:—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £260 3s. 9d.; merchandise, cattle, &c., £131 9s. 8d.; total, £391 13s. 5d. Traffic for corresponding week last year—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £200 3s. 8d.; merchandise, cattle, &c., £126 3s. 3d.; total £326 6s. 11d.

Vegetables in Paris.—Vegetables of all sorts, and particularly asparagus, are becoming plentiful in the Paris markets. The annual consumption of vegetables by the Parisians may be estimated by the extent of ground devoted to their cultivation. The vegetable gardens within the fortifications cover a space of upwards of 3,000 acres. This vast surface forms at least 1,800 gardens, in which are used 300,000 panes of glass over the hotbeds, besides 2,160,000 glass bells for protecting tender plants against the frost. 9,000 gardeners are employed in cultivating the gardens, while 1,700 horses are employed in raising water from the wells and in carrying the vegetables to market. The annual expense of manure is estimated at £70,000. The value of the produce is reckoned at £540,000 annually. This estimate includes the produce brought to market from the suburbs. Among the very earley vegetables green peas from Algiers are now selling in Paris. The next in succession are from Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Tours, which send large quantities to Paris.

The Trade of Milford.—We understand a considerable change will take place in the trade from Milford to the South of Ireland. The boats placed on the station between Milford and Cork by Mr. Lever are about to be withdrawn, and the Cork trade as well as the Waterford will be placed in the hands of Messrs. Ford and Jackson. The "Malakoff," which has been undergoing some repairs, and is now nearly ready to go to sea, will be placed *pro tem.* on the line; but it is not intended that she should remain there, as Messrs. Ford and Jackson are in treaty for a suitable vessel for that station. The service from Cork to Milford will be performed once a week each way by a steamer capable of carrying a large amount of freight and cattle.—*Waterford Mail.*

The New Brickfield in Kilkee.—A new field of industry has been opened at Kilkee, by Messrs. M'Donnell of Kilrush. The clay has been approved of by competent judges—the make and burning of the bricks have been tested, and one thing only is wanting to favour the project and set numerous hands in active employment, and that is—the healthy invigorating breath of popular patronage.—"Kilrush Gazette."

Fatal Colliery Explosion near Wednesbury.—On Saturday morning another of those colliery accidents, fraught with peril to life and limb, for which the mining district is notorious, occurred at Gospel Oak, near Wednesbury. Messrs. Aston and Greasebrook have some pits adjoining the works of Philip Williams, Esq., and it has been known for some time past that one portion of the workings was filled with that explosive gaseous compound known among miners as "fire damp." Under such circumstances more than ordinary care has been used, and all went on safely till Saturday morning, about seven o'clock, when one of the men down in another part of the workings observed that the water, which had run along a sort of valley, and separated the safe from the unsafe portion of the pit, was rapidly draining off, and knowing full well that, as the water diminished, the "fire damp" would rush in, he, with one or two others, put the candles out they had with them. He also ran along the workings some 20 or 30 yards to shout out to another miner, named Ward, who also had a candle alight, but the latter appears to have been so paralysed with fear that he was unable to move to extinguish his light. Before John Cadman, the man who shouted to Ward, had time to put the candle out himself, a terrible explosion occurred, which knocked all the men down, and burnt them more or less severely. Fortunately there were only four men in the pit at the time, or the consequences must have been far more serious. As it is, Thomas Cadman was burnt so frightfully, both externally and internally, that he expired yesterday (Sunday) morning. This unfortunate man was so completely charred from head to waist that he was almost unrecognisable. His brother, John Cadman, a fine robust man, was severely burnt about the head and face, but will doubtless recover. Joseph Owen was seriously injured in various parts of his body, and but little hope is entertained of his recovery. Ward had all his clothes on, and therefore escaped with slighter injuries than his companions.—*Birmingham Daily Post.*

Extensive Robbery.—At the Liverpool Police-court on Monday, James Joy and Thomas Leigh were charged before the presiding magistrates with stealing a pocket-book, the property of Mr. Haigh, of the firm of Haigh and Co., cotton-brokers, Oldhall-street, containing five bank bills of exchange, all endorsed by Messrs. Haigh and Co., amounting to £11,000. The prisoners were remanded till Wednesday (this day).

THE METROPOLITAN HALL—SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

On Monday evening the usual weekly meeting of the Irish Mission for the purpose of praise and prayer, was held in the above-named hall, when the attendance was large.

The Rev. Thos. Scott presided.

There were on the platform, in addition, the Revds. John Hall, M. Gorman, (Wesleyan), Mr. M'Kay, H. Harding, Archibald Burns, and one or two others. The proceedings were commenced by the rev. chairman giving out an appropriate hymn, and afterwards calling upon the Rev. Mr. M'Kay to offer up the first supplication.

That gentleman then came forward and besought the Father of light to enlighten the dark minds of the unconverted there present concerning the things eternal. To let them see the light of the Gospel in His own light. To give them the grace that would work that Godly sorrow in their hearts which leadeth to repentance. To show them the truth in His word, so that they might be kept from substituting or inventing any other sacrifice than the one offered by His own dear Son, might have no other priests than the one great High Priest now in heaven—might not be led to substitute bodily penance in the place of that Godly sorrow of the heart which worketh repentance and leadeth to life eternal. He concluded by imploring the Father to teach them that it was not by observing the laws of Moses, or any efforts of their own, that they could be saved, but only through faith in the Redeemer. He implored also that the unconverted in the meeting, and throughout the city, might be converted, and brought to a knowledge of Him, and His saving truths, &c., &c.

The Rev. John Hall next read the first six verses of the 10th chapter of Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, in which the Apostle states that his mode of warfare against evil in the world is not by using carnal weapons (such as the Pope is about to employ), but spiritual ones. He afterwards engaged in earnest supplications to the Father to bring them from the blackness and darkness and tempests of the world unto the Holy Mount Zion, where they might find rest and peace for their souls. Might He also, of His infinite mercy and grace, have compassion on all the kingdoms of the earth ground down under oppression and despotism, and bless them with a knowledge of His saving truths, which alone can make them free. Might He befriend poor Italy, and bequeath a knowledge of the truth to the little bands who were to be found here and there scattered over that land, "living witnesses to the truth." Might they be given the grace to feel that it was not in their own strength they were standing, but in that of the "Great Captain of their salvation." Might they not be led to forget, amidst the struggling of political parties to gain political privilges, that the great warfare against sin and error was not to be made with carnal weapons, but with the sword of the Spirit. And, oh! might He make His light to shine into the thick darkness in that land, and cause a great company of the priests to become obedient to the faith. Might that land, where Paganism and Romanism had reigned for ages, be taken into His own hands, and its people be made to walk before Him in purity of heart; be made "wise as serpents, and yet harmless as doves," and, with His help, be made to win great victories for the captain of their salvation. He concluded a lengthy and most earnest prayer by beseeching that a missionary spirit might be given to all in the hall, and that they might do good always, as opportunity was afforded them.

The Rev. Archibald Burns next read the 6th chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians, and afterwards gave out one of Doddridge's beautiful hymns, in which is grandly pourtrayed the second coming of the Saviour. He also implored that more fruits of the Spirit might be observed throughout the City of Dublin amongst believers, and that as vast numbers had been converted in the north of this island, and His Holy Spirit was operating upon the hearts of many in this city, he besought that His grace might come down upon all in the hall as "the showers of rain came down upon the earth and refreshed it," and made all things upon it to fructify. He besought, in conclusion, that an especial blessing might attend the religious services which would be held in that hall during the present week.

The Rev. H. Harding next read a scriptural lesson from the third chapter of the Epistle to the Philippians, and afterwards engaged in prayer that peace might be re-established in the parish of St. George's-in-the-East, and a pastor after the Almighty's own heart—one full of activity in the service of His Son be appointed to the vacant see (that of Durham)—in the sister country. Might the church be given such pastors as would add to its spiritual beauty, and increase its usefulness; and might all disunion, and wranglings chisms and dissolutions leading to a disruption be healed; and might peace, unity, and concord reign in their stead, and might the time be hastened when the Lord's believing ones would be made into one fold under one shepherd. He continued, at some length, to invoke the blessings of peace and unity for all classes of true believers forming the church militant upon earth, and concluded by invoking that all ministers and pastors might be full of activity in spreading a knowledge of God's Word amongst their hearers, &c. The proceedings were brought to a close by singing the Doxology, and the rev. chairman pronouncing the blessing about half-past nine o'clock.

SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the committee was held on Monday, the 14th instant, in the board-room of the Royal Dublin Society—

Thomas Vance, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary then stated that the total amount of tickets issued up to the present time was 36,000.

The Chairman remarked that the time for closing the lists was now near at hand—viz., the 25th of the present month—and it was most important that the several agents in the various parts of Ireland and the metropolis should make their returns, if possible, by the 25th instant, as between that time and the 1st of June, when the drawing was to take place, the time was only barely sufficient to make their arrangements for ballot; it would therefore be productive of great inconvenience if any delay occurred in the receipt of the returns.

On the motion of Mr. Macrory it was resolved "That the secretary write to the various agents of the society, to impress upon them the necessity of making their returns immediately following the closing of the lists on the 25th instant, in order that the numbers of the tickets sold by them may be included in the ballot on the 1st of June."

The Secretary said he had received several letters from the editors and proprietors of the provincial press, stating their anxious wish to aid in every way the objects of the society, and regretting that books of tickets had not been forwarded sooner. In a few instances he had received applications for second books of 50 tickets, although the first ones had only been issued to the newspaper proprietors of Ireland little more than a fortnight. He anticipated no difficulty on the part of their local agents generally, as already even some of them had forwarded the full proceeds of the books, although not entirely disposed of, stating that they would retain the remaining tickets on the chance of disposing of them before the 1st of June.

The meeting was principally occupied with discussing the arrangements respecting the ballot on the 1st of June. The Secretary said he lately had a visit from a member of the committee of the Birmingham Art Union, who had given him much valuable information regarding the working of that Art Union. It was ordered that the secretary should get slips of numbers printed on card board to represent the numbers of the tickets sold, and which should be placed in the ballot box. The Secretary said that the ballot box or wheel should also be ordered.

The Chairman thought the consideration of this matter had better be deferred till the next meeting.

J. R. Kirk and R. J. T. Macrory, Esqrs., were appointed Auditors; after which the meeting adjourned.

DESTRUCTION OF MARINO HOUSE, COUNTY OF CORK, BY FIRE.

On Monday morning, the residents of Passage, Monkstown, and other places for several miles along both banks of the river, were startled by the appearance of a very extensive conflagration at Marino, the residence of Mr. Thomas George French, situated on the bank of the river, opposite Passage. Marino House, the greater portion of which has been destroyed by the flames, is rather an ancient family mansion, so much so that the owner was accustomed to boast of it as the oldest house in that part of the country. It is an irregularly-constructed building, two storeys high, and covering a large space of ground. A portion of it was built in the year 1736, by one of the predecessors of the present family in the ownership, and considerable additions were made by the present owner's father. It now consists of what may be termed three rows of buildings, one forming the base of a quadrangle, and the other two joining it at right angles, at each end. The space enclosed by those, and by a wall at the fourth side, is used as a yard. The family retired to rest, as usual, last night, supposing everything to be all secure in the house. The fire in the kitchen was left to go out of itself, according to the usual custom, and it is supposed that, through some accident, fire was communicated from this to the "book room," as it was there the flames burst out, and no fire had been lit there for months before. There being no engine at the house, there seemed no hope of putting out the fire, or preventing it from extending over the building, and attention was turned to the saving of the furniture and other articles. The housekeeper's room contained several rare and magnificent sets of china; one of them, the pattern of which was done in scarlet and gold, Mr. French had failed to get matched in the great emporium of London, being told that he should send to China, from whence he might procure ware similar in quality and pattern at an expense of £2 per plate. Some of this was broken in the hasty removal, but the greater portion of it was saved, as was also most of the other china, and nearly all the furniture. The contents of the book-room, though, were destroyed; the books, among which were a number of rare and valuable works, were consumed to ashes, and the valuable plate was broken and melted, so that it must pass through the furnace before it can be used again. Portions of the plate, broken, blackened, and melted, had been got out from among the burning ruins, but the greater part of it was still undiscovered. Some of it was of antique and curious fashion, which, though the broken pieces may be found, cannot be restored. A marble chimney-piece, of a very rare and curious pattern, which had belonged to the drawing-room, was also shattered in the removal. The house and its contents had been insured for the sum of £2,300.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

On Monday a deputation waited upon Lord Palmerston, to lay before him the plans of the route of the intended line of telegraph to America, via the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland, and to ask the Government to despatch two or more vessels to make soundings and otherwise to survey the intended route. The deputation consisted (among others) of the following gentlemen:—The Right Hon. Milner Gibson, M.P.; Sir James Duke, M.P.; F. W. Russell, M.P.; Henry Pease, M.P.; J. A. Roebuck, M.P.; Hon. Sidney Smith, Postmaster-General of Canada; Sir E. Belcher, R.N.; Capt. Collinson, R.N.; Captain Robinson, R.N.; Dr. Rae, Colonel Shaffner, Captain Allen Young, J. R. Croskey, Dr. Norton Shaw, F.G.S.; Charles Bischoff, Esq.; J. Howard, Esq.; J. Arrowsmith, Esq.; J. Barrow, Esq.; L. S. Magnus, Esq.; W. Bevan, Esq.; Edward Wakefield, Esq.; H. C. Chayter, Esq.; C. E. Deacon, Esq.; J. L. O'Beirne, Esq.; H. W. Wood, Esq. The deputation was introduced by the President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Croskey explained to his lordship that the object with which the deputation sought an interview with him was, that the North Atlantic scheme should be brought before his notice with the view of obtaining Government assistance in making a complete survey and line of soundings along the proposed route. It would serve the purposes of science, navigation, and civilisation generally, as well as determine the necessary data for the telegraph they proposed to lay down.

Colonel Shaffner showed his lordship the maps and charts of the intended line, and said the rapidity of transmission of words along this line would quadruple that which could have been attained by the previous Atlantic scheme.

Mr. Pease, M.P., Captain Allen Young, Captain Collinson, R.N., Sir E. Belcher, R.N., and other scientific gentlemen interested in Arctic discovery, enlarged upon the utility and immense results to be derived from a careful survey.

The proceedings having lasted upwards of an hour, during which most interesting explanations were made to his lordship,

Lord Palmerston said before he could grant what the deputation required he must perfectly understand in what form they would require Government assistance. He should, therefore, be glad if he could be informed in writing what ships would be necessary, and the time they would probably be occupied. The matter should then receive his attention.

MEETING OF THE LONDON LETTER-CARRIERS.

A public meeting was held on Monday night at St. Martin's Hall, to consider the present condition of the servants of the Post-office, and to afford the letter-carriers an opportunity of making the public acquainted with the grievances under which they are suffering. The hall was crowded in every part, and upwards of a thousand letter-carriers were present in uniform, besides a large number of sorters, messengers, and clerks.

The chair was taken by Mr. Bennett, F.R.A.S., and, after a letter of apology had been read for the absence of Mr. G. Bowyer, M.P., the chairman said he would not occupy much of the time of the meeting, but leave the men to state their own case. The gigantic establishment of the Post-office, which diffused universal blessings throughout the world, was disgraced by the condition of a vast proportion of its servants, who were overworked, badly worked, and under paid. It returned an enormous nett revenue to Government, and far too much importance was attached to this as a tax, when, in fact, it was not a legitimate source of revenue. The press had been unanimous in condemnation of the way in which the men were treated, and from time to time masterly articles appeared in the public journals, demanding reform. At length the authorities could no longer remain deaf, and a commission was appointed from among the officers of the establishment, which desired the servants of the Post-office to state their grievances. A memorial was accordingly prepared and sent in, which had never been treated with the common courtesy of an official answer, and the commission was heard of no more. The men determined to appeal to the public. Immediately the commission came into existence again, and the Government thought it worth while to strengthen it by the addition from the Treasury of some additional members, and endeavoured to dissuade the men from holding the public meeting. This was, of course, refused, and if redress did not follow upon this step, it was determined to appeal to the House of Commons. The chairman added that, for his own part, he believed the commission to have earnestly endeavoured to do the best they could for the letter-carriers; and, in conclusion, paid an eloquent tribute to the genius and services of Sir Rowland Hill.

Mr. Cooper, Mr. Shaw, and other letter-carriers, then addressed the meeting, and described their grievances in detail. These appear to be that the promised rise in the rate of wages has not been kept; that over-work, which was formerly paid extra, is now added on to the regular day's work; that promotion is influenced by favouritism, and not by merit; and that the clothing supplied to them is unsuitable and of bad quality. In addition, they complained of great harshness and tyranny in the conducting of business; and, above all, of the system of trap-letters and detectives, which is insulting to them as Englishmen, and might be remedied by putting a shilling or two more upon their pay, and thus placing them above temptation.

Resolutions were passed, demanding a Parliamentary inquiry, thanking the press for the influence exercised in the cause, and voting thanks to the chairman. The meeting was protracted to a somewhat late hour.

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.

We are now selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Motti" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.

We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH AND CO.

Removed, during alterations, to the Drawingrooms of

4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,

(Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, same side of the street.)

Entrance by the Hall Door.

My Bordered Scotch Tweed Trousers, for Fifteen shillings, all wool will be found excellent value; a variety in the Ready-made department. Richard Allen, 28, Lower Sackville-street.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Messrs. C. and J. DAY, may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many attendant ruinous forms and symptoms of disease, acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. Day's treatment of all diseases resulting through excess or imprudence, comprising all stages of debility, impaired hearing or memory, trembling of the hands or limbs, involuntary blushing, unaccountable exhaustion, dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back or loins, and all the many infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and salutary effects; patients having been under their care for two or three days, evince, by buoyancy of spirits, renewed energy, and change of demeanour.

Messrs. Day have also given a great portion of their time to study of scorbutic, skin and other pernicious diseases requiring confidential treatment.

Fee—Ten Shillings.

A guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address.

27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 2s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Newly Invented Application of

HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,

forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,

SURGEON DENTISTS

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Nine doors from Sackville-street.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints, which, neglected, often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, when it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and by the blood, the [illegible], the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest part of the human body, and thus cure all diseased action whether internal or external.

Literature.

Lena, and Other Poems. By Conway E. Cartwright. Dublin: William M'Gee.

The author of this little work, in presenting himself to the public, has stumbled on the very stone upon which most others of his class have sought to gain a footing. His first step was in the wrong direction. Nor do we fear that by so saying we damp in the least the ardour of this youthful aspirant, for he himself has thrown the gauntlet to criticism, and we accept the challenge. "A work thrust upon the public by the impatience of a boy cannot fail to have many faults; still, a kind audience is always inclined to be indulgent to the first effort of an untried wing, and, relying on the old adage, 'No true sportsman fires on a cheeper' I shall accept any critical attack as a compliment, and a proof that I am stronger on the wing than I ventured to imagine." So speaks the author. Now, in what regard he has erred is precisely in venturing to imagine too much, and were we not summoned by his own desire to award him "strict criticism," we certainly should have felt that his own expressed estimate of his abilities would have been quite sufficient to call attention to his book. It has ever been the cry of disappointed rhymsters that they have met with censure where they hoped applause; but, still, black as is the registry of deaths in this account, we find the press as busy as ever with the productions of undaunted poets, who think all men are mortals but themselves. Following this "first effort," comes their humble appeal to the great public, in which is set forth in suitable phraseology their objects and their ends, with a prayer for "indulgence" and honourable treatment. The author of "Lena," however, differs in all respects from his predecessors and contemporaries; he neither makes his humble appeal nor solicits favour. He tells us, plainly, he is gifted with a "plastic mind," a "pliable taste," "real thought," and "vivid imagination." What more is asked to constitute a poet? The most material elements are wanting. He may be all this, ten times over, and still be nothing wonderful. Such qualities are only of the mind, and, while the sympathies and feelings are unaccounted for, the pliable taste and vivid imagination might equally grace the lowest as highest order of intellect. Mr. Cartwright has called down these remarks upon himself; and, although he flies from "the partial tongues of friends" to the dangerous babel of criticism, we cannot avoid remarking he was unfairly treated in being allowed to write as he has written in introducing himself to notice. He boasts he has but reached his "two-and-twentieth year," and trusts that a riper judgment may produce fruits better worthy of attention than these crude compositions of his boyhood. We give him credit for his laudable ambition, and look forward to his hopes being realised. As yet, however, this boy of two-and-twenty ! has not done much. He has, certainly, written a book, and selected a pretty subject—a custom of the Indians—he brings his reader (to quote his own lines) through

> "These weird, yet, beauteous scenes which grace
> The legends of the Indian race."

Here and there we find some pleasing verses which reward us for our pains, and stimulate us to proceed; but, among the best in the entire book are the short poems which succeed the "Lena." His impromptu lines on presenting a bouquet of wildflowers are much superior to the rest, from the absence of that labour which seems to pervade the composition of those preceding. There are, perhaps, one or two other instances in which the offering is meritorious, and, however unfavourably it may be received by some classes, we are sure it will meet with not a few friends who will, and may, conscientiously, foster and encourage the young composer's struggles for popularity.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—The tone of the Paris papers is rather subdued and milder towards the famous "pirate," "corsair," "filibuster," and so forth; whether in deference to some obvious reminiscences in very modern French history, or from a sober consideration of what has provoked this desperate undertaking. The "Charivari" generally embodies the bulk of public opinion on passing events, and it prints to-day what would be called at the Horse Guards an "examination paper" for Garibaldi's son previous to his father's admission of the youth into the army for the relief of Sicily. "Do you love Italy, your country, beyond all things?—yes! then you can qualify as pirate. Do you prefer her interest and welfare to that of petty courts and dukelings or cardinals? Aye! then you must not aspire to be called a hero; that title fits Lamoricière: you must pass for pirate. Do you renounce selfish pursuits, money-grubbing, coxcombry, and take hardship, hunger, Swiss bayonets, shells from Bomba, priestly curses, and a patriot's grave? Then come on my boy, be dubbed a pirate, join the banditti, noble miscreant! and Italy will give you an immortality to outlast that of the 40 immortals of the French Academy, including Villemain and Dupanloup!" This "cynical" advice, as "Charivari" calls it ironically, is not the decorous morality that shines in Chesterfield's hints to his son for worldly advancement.

The Italian journals recall to memory that this time last year Garibaldi caused wise folks to shake their heads ominously at his unjustifiable rashness in crossing the Ticino before the French army dared to attempt it, and carrying Como, Brescia, and Bergamo against all the laws of strategy.

Our ambassador at Athens, Thomas Wyse, dined on the 3rd May with King Otho, on the occasion of taking his departure on leave for a visit to England. He has been constant at his post since the now forgotten Pacifico quarrel with Greece, a mere pilot balloon sent up by Czar Nicholas to see how far British endurance would tolerate Russian enterprise in the Levant. "Le Nord" is instructed to-day to deny that forces are gathering towards the Pruth, and as to the Turkish army before Widdin, it is simpy meant to overawe Servia, and as Omer Pasha is in command, known to be no favourite with the cautious and prudent advisers of the Sultan, it is clear that any aggression must come from his initiative. "Le Nord" admits the insurrectionary tendency of Bosnia, and defends it.

Dupin's "Manuel de Droit Ecclesiastique" is creating much sensation in circles where canon law excites any interest. It is a reprint of what he published years ago, when Cardinal de Bonald issued a denunciation of its Gallicanism, prohibiting it in Lyons diocese. Dupin arraigned him before the Council of State, and forced him to withdraw his pastoral. The new edition contains his great speech on the temporalities in the Senate two months ago. The French journals have been cautioned against any mention of the new loan on Roman security, as it appears that the Dukes of Modena and Tuscany figure in that contract as giving their guarantee by way of endorsement.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE SICILIANS.

The Government, or what is called the semi-official press, has received instructions from the proper quarter to deal as little as possible in invective when speaking of Garibaldi, and of his expedition in aid of what we must, for the present, term the Sicilian insurgents. The *Patrie*, which, since its last *communique* from the Minister of the Interior, has suspended *a contre cour* its flirtations with the Court of Naples, will not soon resume its eulogies of the Neapolitan Sovereign. The word has gone forth from those who direct its opinions, and "to hear is to obey." Some of those journals which, until within the last few days, dealt liberally in vituperation against the celebrated chieftain, and applied to him various harshly-sounding epithets, are gradually calming down. We have as yet only a sort of negative adhesion; but, if the Home-office so wills it, the man who, till Thursday last, was but a common-place buccanier, will, probably, be depicted as a modern Bayard, a "*chevalier sans peur et sans reproche.*" The articles kindly prepared at the Bureau de la Presse for the journals will, it appears, be models of moderation. That the Piedmontese Government were fully aware of the expedition; and connived at or encouraged it, no one doubts, and, consequently, no one believes M. Cavour's protestations of innocence. If it be alleged that as the Minister of a constitutional Government he had no means left to arrest the expedition, it is replied that constitutional hindrances did not stand in his way when the war broke out against Austria. The expedition was precipitated in order that time should not be left to General Lamoricière to organise the Papal army, and guard the rest of the Roman territory from the threatened dismemberment and certain annexation to Piedmont. I mentioned on Friday a rumour current here that some "pourparlers" were passing between the English and French Governments relative to the Sicilian insurrection. If I am correctly informed, the real object was that an understanding should be come to by both Governments to set their faces against all intervention in the contest, whether coming from Austria, Piedmont, or the Pontifical Government; and that the Sicilians and Neapolitans shall be left to fight out the quarrel by themselves.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Ah! if mothers, when their daughters come to them and confess, as all honest girls should confess their love, would only take the trouble to conjugate the aorist of the indicative of the universal verb and murmur gently to themselves—"I, too, have loved!" I declare that such a graceful concession to Dan Cupid turned Grammar-school pedagogue, would sweep away mountains of woe, would dry up oceans of tears, would turn hundreds of domestic dramas, of the most harrowing nature, into the most jocund of comedies; would smooth the wrinkles on angry brows, and turn the corners of mouths the right way; would save mothers from a scolding, taunting, outraging, locking up their daughters in dark rooms on bread and water diet; would save daughters from wicked thoughts and wicked disobedience, and flight, and disinherison, and despair.—"Lady Chesterfield's Letters" in *Welcome Guest.*

CORK AND YOUGHAL RAILWAY.—The opening of the line from Dunkathal to Youghal will not come off until Monday. Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Chambers, deputy-chairman went over the line on Monday, with the view of making arrangements for the occasion. It is understood that a steamboat will await the arrival of the train at the quay of Youghal, on Monday next, for the purpose of affording such persons as desire to see the delightful scenery of the Blackwater an oppotunity of doing so.

The yacht Cassard, built for Prince Napoleon, is being prepared for sea at Cherbourg. The Prince, it is said, intends visiting in the Cassard the seaports in Canada and the United States.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayes and a Special Jury.)

The Queen, at the relation of Master Lyle, v. John Gustavus Crosbie, an alleged lunatic.

The hearing of this important case was resumed at the sitting of the court.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.; Mr. Clarke, Q.C.; and Mr. Graydon, with Mr. Haslett, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the crown.

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C.; Mr. Harris, Q.C.; and Mr. Dowse, with Mr. Nathaniel A. Hamilton and Mr. E. Walshe, on behalf of the alleged lunatic.

The first witness examined was Dr. Benson, who deposed to having had three interviews with Captain Crosbie, when he appeared to be labouring under strange deliriums, in reference to Colonel Herbert and the Kerry election; he was also strongly impressed with the idea that there were a number of persons in conspiracy against him among the rest, Lord Palmerston and Colonel Larcom; a common test of insanity is the fact of a person's conceiving there was a conspiracy against him for which there was not the slightest foundation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harris, Q.C.—I have not made mental disease a very particular study; at the first interview I had with Captain Crosbie I cannot say that the first matter he alluded to was the Kerry election; but he spoke of it in such a rambling manner that I came to the conclusion he was labouring under a delusion; if I were aware the statements he made in reference to the Kerry election were really true, I would change the opinion I then formed of his insanity; the incoherent manner in which he spoke gave me a general impression that he was romancing; the placard he published in reference to the Kerry election, taken in connection with other matters would be an ingredient in leading me to form an opinion as to his insanity.

Mrs. Margaret Redmond, examined by Mr. Clarke, Q.C.—I am the proprietress of a hotel at Beresford-place, where Captain Crosbie stopped for a short time last year; he came into the hotel about 7 o'clock in the evening, and before his arrival a case of pictures had been left for him; the case of pictures was taken up to the drawingroom to him, and, in consequence of a communication made to me by one of the witnesses, I went into the room where he was; I found him sponging the pictures and admiring them; he asked me would I wish to see the pictures, and then he commenced to point out the beauties of them to me; there were one or two naked figures in the pictures, and he told me they were exceedingly like nature, but they could not be regarded as pictures of an indelicate character; at a late hour he left the hotel, with two small pictures, one under each arm; he returned before breakfast next morning, and remained in the hotel for about a week or ten days afterwards; from his strange manner I was alarmed about him; he spoke greatly about the Kerry election, and asked me to post up one of his election placards in the hotel; I did post up one of them in the bar; I was alarmed about him, fearing he was going to lose his mind; he alluded to his wife, and spoke of his great affection for her.

To a Juror—I was never alone when speaking to Captain Crosbie, but had always some of my children with me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dowse—It is not an unusual thing for gentlemen to send pictures to the hotel, nor was there anything strange in Captain Crosbie's cleaning the pictures, but his manner was generally strange; he had some Alderney cows at Dycer's and he brought a present of milk to my children, and also frequently gave them nuts and apples.

James Kavanagh, a waiter in Mrs. Redmond's hotel, examined by Mr. Graydon—Captain Crosbie showed me some of the pictures, and one in particular; it was a very old one, with brown paper on the back of it; the subject was "Loves in a Basket;" and he said he would not give it for £10,000; another he said was "Susanna tempted by the Elders," which he also stated was of considerable value. [The two pictures were here produced in court, and appeared to be ancient works of art in very bad condition.] He also said he was writing letters to the Lord Lieutenant, and several persons "very high up."

Cross-examined by Mr. Sullivan, Q.C.—Captain Crosbie' I remember, distinctly told me he would not take £10,000 for "Loves in a Basket;" he said something about pictures having cost £20,000; I would prefer a new picture to an old one.—(laughter)—Captain Crosbie, while he remained in the hotel, conducted himself like a gentleman, and was very quiet.

Mr. Charles Dillon, examined by Mr. Clarke, Q.C.—In the early part of last year I carried on business at 46, Grafton-street with my brother; in the month of April in that year he came to my brother's establishment; the first day he came he bought £32 worth of pictures, and within eight or ten days he purchased pictures to the amount of £800, the bills for which he was regularly furnished with; he told me he had been staying at Mr. Crosbie's place at Ardfert, but he did not say that gentleman was his brother; he gave a cheque for £32 in Puget, Bainbridge, & Co., which was to pass through the Messrs. LaTouche's hands; they paid the amount, but called on me in four days after to refund the money, as on forwarding the cheque to the London bankers it was ascertained he had no money to meet the draft; Mr. Bennett refused a bill of his also, which he had given for some pictures purchased for him at Mr. Bennett's auction by his direction; during the lunacy inquiry I agreed to cancel any dealings I had with Captain Crosbie when I ascertained his state of mind; Captain Crosbie brought the two pictures now on the table to my brother's establishment, and stated he had got them for a mere nothing, having paid only about £40 for the pair, and he said he would not take £20,000 for them; I should not give shillings each for them; that is about the marketable value; he directed me to employ the most eminent artist to have them restored, regardless of expense; he spoke repeatedly of Colonel Herbert in reference to the Kerry election, and about a man named Newton; on one occasion he drew from his pocket a pair of two-barrelled pistols, and swore an oath that he had one for Colonel Herbert and another for Newton, and that if he could get down to Kerry he could get them murdered for five shillings each. (Laughter.) He always carried pistols with him, and he complained to me of his wife having taken them out of his pocket, and that if she had not done so he would not have allowed himself to be arrested by the bailiff; he also threatened that he would "do for" a man named Peter Brown on the quay, who had treated him barbarously in reference to one of his cheques on Puget, Bainbridge, and Co.; he also complained of the conduct of Mrs. Dycer towards him, and said she had been set on by Colonel Herbert; the entire amount for pictures amounted to about £800; when I discovered his state of mind I consented to waive all those transactions about the pictures though by so doing I would incur a loss to myself of about £800; on account of the £880 worth of pictures Captain Crosbie altogether paid about £180; he said he wanted all those pictures for the purpose of opening a picture gallery.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harris, Q.C.—At the last inquiry I did not say anything about his taking out pistols in my brother's shop, or threatening to shoot Colonel Herbert; down to the 30th of April he is charged in the books for £810; Captain Crosbie paid a fair price for pictures at my brother's establishment, and he purchased one picture for £10, which I would guarantee was by Paul Veronese; I introduced Dr. Mallett and Mr. Allen, who are both judges of pictures, to Captain Crosbie; I was very unwilling to be a witness in the case at all.

Surgeon Cusack, examined by Mr. Graydon—I am well acquainted with the subject of mental disease, having been connected with Swift's lunatic asylum for the last forty years; I visited Captain Crosbie at Gregory's Lunatic Asylum on the 11th November last, and I gave it as my opinion that he was of unsound mind, but curable if properly treated; he was not in an excited state when I saw him, but when Dr. Bankes came in to see him he then became excited.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dowse—I went rather unwillingly to see Captain Crosbie, and I was accompanied by Doctor Banks; we had some conversation on the way about Capt. Crosbie, and I was aware that Dr. Banks was examined at a former trial, and had given his opinion in fovour of Capt. Crosbie's insanity; I am aware doctors are generally anxious to have their opinion supported by the testimony of another medical man.

To Mr. Graydon—The first person who requested me to see Captain Crosbie was, I believe, a solicitor in the case, in order that I might form an independent opinion; I never read a word of the previous trial, and formed my opinion from what I had seen at that interview.

Dr. Banks deposed he had been physician to the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, where he had an opportunity of studying mental disease; I first saw Captain Crosbie on the 3rd July, 1859, at the Marshalsea, and had a second interview on the 5th, two days afterwards; the opinion I formed from those interviews was that he was of unsound mind: on the first interview he was not aware of the object of my visit; he was engaged talking to a solicitor, and after the gentleman left the room, Captain Crosbie placed in my hand a copy of the election placard, and told me he had started for Kerry, but did not receive fair play, and that he was the victim of a conspiracy; he said also that there was a bench of perjured magistrates in Kerry, from whom no justice could be obtained; that he was arrested at the suit of Mrs. Dycer, through the intervention of Col. Herbert's underlings; he also said he had written to Lord Palmerston, and that he did not think he would be appointed chief secretary after his letter; he spoke like a man who felt himself aggrieved, and spoke in a very rapid tone of voice; the subject of pictures was also introduced, and he said he was a very great judge of pictures, and that he had obtained some magnificent ones at a very small price; he also spoke of a pamphlet which he had published, and said he was very sorry he had not a copy of it for me; at the close of the second interview he said to me, "If you consider I am a person of sane mind, it will not be necessary for me to do what I was advised to do—namely, send for Dr. Corrigan;" I have a distinct recollection of his stating that he knew of his own knowledge that a Mr. Newton murdered four men; he also stated that the object of his being arrested was to prevent him prosecuting the petition against Colonel Herbert; on the whole, I came to the conclusion he was a person of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his property; on the 11th November last, in company with Dr. Cusack, I visited him in consequence of instructions which I received from Mr. Howe, solicitor; Dr. Cusack went in first, and when I went in he accused me of having sworn falsely at the lunacy commission, and told Dr. Cusack I was the intimate friend of Colonel Herbert, which appeared to be the dominant idea in his mind; having regard to his previous history I find a complete change in him, and I attribute that change to his mental malady; I also saw Captain Crosbie on the 9th of May last, when I went to see him in company of Dr. Tuohill, by the desire of Mr. Haslett, solicitor, solicitor; when he saw me he told me he would have no communication with me, and in a very excited manner told me I was a liar and a perjurer; that I wanted trap him but he afterwards spoke very freely to me, and said pray, sir, do you first order coffins for your patients, and see them afterwards. (Laughter.) I said not, as I did not kill all my patients; he said he had not a fair trial, as he was not allowed to confront the witnesses who swore falsely against him; he said he had only a junior counsel to defend him against the bully of the Irish bar—(laughter)—the second day that he had an eminent counsel, Mr. Harris, Q.C., and that at the present trial he would have a man whom I could not bully—namely, Mr. Whiteside.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sullivan, Q.C.—Doctors very much differ on questions of mental disease, and in the present case I am only giving my opinion to the best of my judgment—[a certificate from Dr. Corrigan, stating that he had examined Captain Crosbie, and that he was perfectly sane, was here handed in and marked]—Dr. Corrigan's opinion is a very sound one, on every subject as well as on insanity; I could not alter my opinion, as I formed it deliberately, and the opinion of Dr. Corrigan, for which I entertain very great respect, would not induce me to alter my opinion, but I would be still open to further evidence if my opinion were borne down by the weight of authority; the document challenging Col. Herbert is evidence of the insanity of its author, in my opinion; I consistently read Punch, where I see some very queer writing, but I don't think the writers are mad, but that they are very clever fellows; a man to be pronounced insane is a very hard thing, and very well calculated to make him insane.

Mr. Sullivan asked the witness to point out any passage in the election challenge which he considered to be the emanation of an unsound mind; the witness read the passage—"I am not one of these bigoted persons who wish all you holy Romans to be burned in h—ll's fire, because you differ in some points from us;" he regarded that as a very foolish observation to address to the people of Kerry particularly.

Mr. Sullivan—Is it foolish to disclaim being a "bigot?"

Witness—I think it is a very strange thing to put forward in an electioneering placard, and I do not think Protestants entertain that opinion.

Mr. Sullivan—Do you ever read the placards in Sackville-street? (Laughter.)

Witness—No.

Mr. Sullivan—Have you ever heard the sermons of any of the Church Mission preachers?

Witness—No.

Mr. Sullivan—I thought so. (Laughter.)

Dr. Tuohill was next examined, and stated it as his impression that Captain Crosbie was still labouring under delusions in many respects, and that his case was one which required calm repose; and that he would be soon competent to take the management of his affairs, but that he was not so at present; he believed it would be unsafe to other persons to allow him to go at large.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harris, Q.C.—If Captain Crosbie really believed the strange things he stated, and that they had existed in fact, he could not then be considered to be labouring under delusions in reference to them; there was nothing strange in his carrying arms, if he really believed there was necessity in the country for his doing so; when I spoke to him about the pamphlet called "The Proof of the Pudding is the Eating of it," he laughed at it, and said it was only a joke.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to this day.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Edward William Brennan v. Williams and Ward.

This was a branch of the case of Brennan v. Wheelan which has been on several occasions before the court, and with the facts of which our readers are familiar. The present action was one to recover damages, laid at £1,500, from the defendants, who are respectively constable and sub-constable, for having, on the 24th March, 1858, assaulted the plaintiff and imprisoned him, such acts being done (as alleged) maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause. The first defence traversed the assault and imprisonment; the second pleaded that the action was not brought within six months after the alleged assaults and imprisonment, as required by the statute; and the third that he (defendant) did not assault the plaintiff as alleged. There were other defences to the remaining counts of a like nature; and the last defence to the several causes of action set forth that the defendant Williams was a constable, stationed at Ballybrittas, in the Queen's County, near which town the plaintiff, who was a general farmer, resided, and he (defendant) was engaged in the discharge of his duties as such constable; that the plaintiff at that time lived on a small farm called Ballintore, which was near the police-station; that on the 23rd of March, 1858, the plaintiff's horse was poisoned, and he declared his intention of applying for compensation for its value, to be levied off the ratepayers of the Queen's County, insisting that the animal had been maliciously poisoned, but he did not accuse any particular person with the offence. This defendant also averred that he and the other constables suspected, as was generally suspected in the neighbourhood, that the plaintiff himself had poisoned the horse, for the purpose of levying the money off the county, that on the evening of the 24th of March several stacks of hay and oats (plaintiff's property) were set on fire, and on the following day an inquiry was held at the plaintiff's residence by Messrs. Adair, Alloway, and Maylaird, magistrates of the county, as to the origin of the fires; no person was accused of that crime by the plaintiff, and immediately after the departure of the justices, the hayrick adjoining the plaintiff's house was discovered to be on fire, and this fact being represented to the constable (defendant), he, with others of the force, went to the premises of the plaintiff, where he remained all night, until the morning of the 26th March, when Mr. Wheelan, the resident magistrate of the county, together with other justices of the peace, attended at the plaintiff's house for the purpose of enquiring into the cause of the fires. The plaintiff, however, did not lay to the charge of any person the committal of the offences, but declared his intention of claiming compensation from the county for the malicious destruction of his property, and for the purpose of furthering that intention he made a formal declaration before the magistrate. It happened that at about four o'clock in the afternoon of that day (26th March), shortly after the magistrates left, a cow-house or out-building of the plaintiff was set fire to, and defendant (Williams) and another sub-constable, William Pierson, remained without his (plaintiff's) knowledge in the neighbourhood to watch the premises, and while they were so engaged, they saw the plaintiff's cowhouse on flames, and Williams ran over to the yard where he saw the plaintiff, and gave him intimation of the fact; and while the defendant was engaged with Pierson in getting the cows out of the shed, the hayrick also took fire on the same premises. Defendant likewise averred that no person, except the plaintiff, was ever named or suspected of having caused the fires, not that he (plaintiff) was generally suspected in and about the neighbourhood of having been the author of them, and that under the circumstances he (defendant) had good and probable grounds for suspicion, and, carrying up that belief, he, on the night of the 26th March, in the discharge of his duty arrested the plaintiff, and detained him in the police-station at Ballybrittas for the purpose of an examination before the magistrates, and on the following day, which was as soon as could be, he was brought up for examination before certain justices of the peace, who, upon hearing the case, ordered him to be discharged, on his depositing with Mr. Maylaird, J.P., the sum of £180, as security to appear before the magistrates when called on. The defendant pleaded that under all the circumstances already detailed, he justifiably arrested and detained in custody the plaintiff during the time he complained of, and which was a reasonable and proper time for the purposes alluded to; and that the defendant did not maliciously, or without reasonable or probable cause, so arrest and detain him.

The evidence has been so fully reported upon former occasions, that it would be superfluous to publish it again here. The case is likely to occupy the court for some days.

Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., and Mr. Ryan, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Mr. Battersby, Q.C., and Mr. Levinge, for the defendants.

Caldwell v. M'Ardle.

In this case a compromise was entered into between the parties—a juror being withdrawn.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Watson v. Grehan and others.

This was an action to recover the price of goods sold and delivered, being refreshments supplied to voters at the Roscommon election. Before the facts were opened the case was compromised, the plaintiff agreeing to take, and the defendant consenting to give, £60 in full discharge of all demands.

This concluded the *nisi prius* sittings in the Court of Common Pleas.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER—YESTERDAY.

Mr. Justice O'Brien sat yesterday morning in the Consolidated Nisi Prius Court, to hear Chamber motions for the three law courts.

Woods v. Halbert.

In this case, Mr. Exham, on behalf of the defendant, moved the court that the plaintiff give security for costs as he resided out of the jurisdiction, being described in the summons and plaint as "of Old Bond-street, in the city of London, military tailor."

Mr. Ferguson appeared contra. He admitted the residence out of the jurisdiction, and stated that a judgment had been recovered for the defendant sued for in Scotland, but submitted that the affidavit on which the motion was grounded was not sufficient. The defendant stated that he was advised, and he believed, he had a good substantial, and true defence to the cause of action, but he had omitted to comply with the rule of the Court of Queen's Bench by which he ought to have set forth that he had a valid defence on the merits.

Judge O'Brien considered the affidavit made, was quite sufficient, and granted the motion

Smith v. Allison.

Mr. D. C. Heron, for the plaintiff, moved for liberty to file a replication to the defence. The action was brought upon a judgment recovered in the Supreme Court in Nova Scotia, in April, 1859, for £500, for breach of contract. The defendant pleaded that he knew of no such judgment; that he resided in Ireland at the time the writ to recover judgment was issued, and was not domiciled in Nova Scotia, and had not any knowledge of the proceedings taken there so as to be able to defend himself against them. It was sought to be pleaded in reply, that by the law of Nova Scotia it was lawful to serve a writ, in special form of service, on a British subject residing out of that jurisdiction when the cause of action arose there. A certain time was allowed for service, same to be regulated with regard to the distance, and on the affidavit of such service being read before the judge at Nova Scotia, it was his duty, if satisfied, to direct such proceedings as he should think fit. The plaintiff also wished to reply that he had served such notice, and that thereupon with the defendant's knowledge, the judgment was entered up.

The Court allowed the motion.

Rochford v. Sidley.

Mr. William Sidney, on the part of the defendant, moved for an extension of time to plead. The action was one for slander, alleged to have been spoken of the plaintiff, who was town clerk of Sligo, charging him with corrupt practices in his office, in consequence of which allegations he lost his situation. Various other charges were also set forth, to all of which the defendants purported pleading a justification. The object of requiring the extension of time was the necessity of obtaining certain documents at present in London.

His Lordship allowed Mr. Sidney time to plead till Monday next.

PROBATE COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Keating.)

Newton v. Newton.

Serjeant Lawson said he had been furnished with the copies of the pleas which had been filed by Mr. Battersby, Q.C., since the last day this case was before the court. He would propose the altering of those pleas, and the substitution of certain words. The second plea he considered more objectionable than the first, for it introduced several matters calculated to embarrass the case. What they had to determine was simply whether the codicil of 16th of February, 1859, should be considered the last will and testament of the deceased John Newton. The other matters introduced into the pleas might be necessary to Mr. Battersby's case, but they could be given in evidence.

His Lordship inquired whether Serjeant Lawson had directed his attention to the forms, prescribed by the rules of the court?

Serjeant Lawson said he had, and that he objected to the pleas notwithstanding.

A discussion then took place between the counsel on both sides and the court, in relation to the wording of the pleas, Mr. Battersby contending that he had framed them according to the rules of the court, though he was willing to adopt whatever suggestions in respect to them that the court wished to make.

Dr. Ball then addressed the court upon the subject, offering suggestions as to the proper construction of the pleas in question, which were assented to by Mr. Battersby, and in accordance with these suggestions the following issues were handed into the court as those to be submitted to the jury:—First, whether the paper writing marked —— is a true copy of the codicil executed by John Newton, deceased, on the 16th February, 1859; if so, then whether such codicil, or any, and what part thereof, was the codicil of the said John Newton. Secondly, whether subsequently to the 16th February, 1859, the testator revoked the said codicil of 16th February, 1859, and also the will of 4th February, 1858.

His Lordship said he approved generally of the substance of these issues, but he would not make an order in relation to them until next Tuesday.

Mr. Battersby said that at the suggestion of the court, he was willing to withdraw the pleas which he had filed, and allow those stated to be substituted, as he did not think that his case would be in any way embarrassed by them.

His Lordship then said that the case should stand over until the first day of next term. In the meantime he would look over the draught issues, and direct copies to be sent to the several parties.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

In re Carroll.

The meeting in this case, was for proof of debt and choice of assignee. The bankrupt had previously surrendered. Some debts were proved, and Mr. Burke was appointed assignee.

Agent to the bankruptcy—Mr. Flood.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Hon. Judge Longfield.)

KING'S COUNTY.

In re the Estate of Alexander Knigstown Handy, owner; *Ex parte* John Alexander, petitioner.

The lands of Millbrook and Ballynakill.

Lot 1 comprised the lands of Moneidiveen, held under lease of 26th February, 1842, for 3 lives, renewable for ever, subject to the annual rent of £64 19s. 8½d. This lot contains 66a. 3r. 12p., statute measure.—It was sold to Mr. Townsend (in trust for Mr. Digby) for a sum of £810.

Lot 2 contains the lands of Little Ballinakill, held in fee; 105a. 1r. 5p.; profit rent, £88 4s. 3½d.—Sold to Mr. Thomas K. Handy, for £2,050.

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL-STREET-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Thomas Lowry was charged by his father, John Lowry, with stealing a coat, on Monday at Beresford-street, which he afterwards pawned in an office on the Coombe.—The prisoner was remanded.

Mary Connolly was brought up in custody of Police-constable 41 C, charged with the unlawful possession of a boiler-plate. The prisoner, when questioned about it, said that she got it in the neighbourhood of the Drogheda Railway Terminus.—She was also remanded.

IRON SCREW STEAMER ON ARKLOW BANKS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The iron screw steamer Calcutta, 358 tons, Alexander Scott master, on her voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, went aground on Arklow Banks in a dense fog, on Friday morning, at 7 o'clock. Guns were fired during the day as signals of distress, and were heard on shore, but the report being supposed to proceed from some blasting operations going on at Arklow Rock did not excite any attention, and nothing was known of the circumstance until the steam-tug Hecla, which is engaged by the underwriters in assisting to recover the cargo of the Ann Mitchell, on proceeding to the banks on Saturday, found the Calcutta aground. So great was the fog that the captain had no idea where he was, but on ascertaining from the Hecla he immediately came ashore, and communicated with Lloyd's agent. As soon as the circumstance became known the whole fleet of Arklow fishing boats went out, and the captain, upon his return to the vessel, at once entered into an arrangement with them to take out the cargo. The whole cargo, with the exception of some heavy machinery, was taken out by Tuesday evening, and it is hoped that she will be got off. At present (Monday evening) a powerful steam-tug from Liverpool is being employed in an effort to haul her off, but doubts are entertained that she will succeed, as the Calcutta has worked farther on the banks during the night. It will be a great pity if she should be lost, as she is perfectly new, and this was her first voyage. Capt. Scott speaks in the highest terms of the admirable conduct of the Arklow fishermen, and declares that their order, regularity, and observance of his directions were most praiseworthy.

BRAY COMMONS INCLOSURE ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The commissioners under the above act held a meeting in the court-house, Bray, at one o'clock, on Saturday, the 12th inst., to adjudicate upon the claims of those parties who consider themselves entitled to compensation, in lieu of the advantages they have hitherto enjoyed of grazing their cattle, &c., on the commons of Bray.

The claims investigated were those of the Earl of Meath, M. O'Reilly Dease, Esq., of Ravensdale, Bray; Mrs. Sitwell, who owns some property in Little Bray, Mr. M'Fadden, Mr. John Critchley, and John Clifton, publican, of Little Bray. The Earl of Meath was represented by J. A. Curran, instructed by Mr. Barlowe, his lordship's solicitor. Mr. Exham appeared as counsel for Mr. Dease, and also for Mrs. Sitwell, and Mr. M'Fadden; Messrs. Critchley and Clifton conducted their own cases. Mr. Toomey was present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Bray Town Commissioners, who, with the lord of the soil, are entitled to whatever residue there may be after paying the expenses of the commission, which already amount to above £6,000.

The court was occupied in examining witnesses and hearing the arguments of counsel for and against the different claims until 5 o'clock, when the commissioners suggested that it might save much expensive litigation and useless waste of time if the above parties whose claims had been proved could manage to come to some understanding among themselves. Mr. Exham proposed, on the part of Mr. O'Reilly Dease, to make over to the town of Bray whatever portion of the commons might be awarded to him, provided that the Earl of Meath would consent to do the same.

Mr. Cuaran declined entering into any such arrangement, as he intended to make a much larger claim on behalf of the Earl of Meath, and he hoped the commissioners would permit him to amend his claim for that purpose.

Mr. Exham said that if such a request were granted now, there would be no end to similar demands.

It was finally resolved that the meeting should be adjourned till Saturday, the 19th inst. In the meantime it was agreed that a meeting of the claimants and their legal advisers should be held in Dublin, in order, if possible, to adopt such arrangements as may be agreeable to all parties.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT BALLINASTRAW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Sunday Evening, May 13.

A sad accident, I am sorry to say, has occurred in this neighbourhood, the details of which I will give you as they have been told me by a trustworthy person just come from the scene. The melancholy occurrence took place late yesterday (Saturday) evening, at Ballinastraw, the seat of Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., at present occupied by his nephew, Captain Esmonde. The family being from home, the servants went out to enjoy themselves, and, as a means of doing so, made a raft of some planks, when four of them—three females and the coachman—got on the raft, which had been put afloat on the pond. After sailing about for some time, it seems they began to play some pranks, when, melancholy to relate, the raft upset, and they were all precipitated into the water. The three female servants sank to rise no more, but the coachman was saved by the steward's son, who heard the cries, but was only in time to rescue the man-servant. I have only time to add the bodies have been recovered, and await the coroner's inquest. I am sorry to have to add that I hear the cook, who is the mother of three children, is one of the unfortunate persons.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

The rise of temperature and fine rains of the past week have dissipated the fears that the previously harsh weather had originated respecting the growing crops. All vegetation shows the beneficial change. Everything, however, being backward, any material check to the onward course would be serious. Spring corn looks much the best. Wheat, whether autumnal or spring-sown, has a doubtful aspect, especially on the clay lands, many of the outer rows having perished, with numerous vacancies and weak points elsewhere. Still there are many pieces looking well on the friable loams. The meadows have much improved, but the scarcity of fodder yet presses on graziers, and has greatly increased the consumption of corn. The reaction noted last week has been only partially continued, several principal markets resisting any reduction. And with the weather all that could be desired, the week has closed firm, with an occasional advance, more especially on foreign qualities. The fact beyond controversy, and the real stimulus to prices, is the universal diminution of stocks. Ireland, with the exception of recent foreign arrivals, is bare. The ricks here are far less abundant; not a port in Europe is over-burdened. Odessa, in this respect, has lost its pressure. The Danubian ports are low in stores. Alexandria is the same, and it seems out of the power of New York or any American port to send heavy supplies. Foreign prices have not given way, though the markets have not been becalmed by recent English advices, and the high rates everywhere obtaining must limit orders from the United Kingdom. Though some country markets in France come lower, it is not so in Paris. Belgium is slightly dearer. Holland and Germany remain firm; and if advices from Southern Europe are favourable to the growing crops, there have been numerous failures in America, requiring a re-planting with Spring wheat. The arrivals off the coast since the 3rd inst. have been 40 cargoes of grain, 14 of which were wheat, and 16 maize. The business reported was limited, and as follows: 2 cargoes only of wheat, viz.—one of Taganrog Ghirka at 53s, and one of Egyptian at 42s 9d; 3 cargoes of maize at 37s to 37s 3d per qr.; including at the latter price a cargo from Odessa of 4,000 qrs.; 1 cargo of Baltic barley at 29s 6d; and 1 of Odessa oats at 20s 10½d. The sales noted last week were 101,914 qrs. wheat at 53s 6d, against 97,260 qrs. in 1859. The London averages were 53s 8d on 3,732 qrs. The imports into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending May 2, in wheat and flour, were equal to 58,691 qrs.

The monthly account of the Bank of France, as given in the *Moniteur* of Friday, corroborates the statements so frequently made that the French trade is paralysed. The commercial bills discounted have again diminished within the month by 13,000,000f.

Favourable accounts have been received from Spain of the corn crops in Castile and Andalusia, and an abundant harvest is expected.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, MAY 3RD.—The Democratic Convention having failed in nominating a candidate, has adjourned until the 18th of June, when their sittings will be resumed at Baltimore. The Stock market is firm, and prices generally are higher; cotton dull; middling Upland is quoted at 11c.; breadstuffs generally are without change, but flour is firm and slightly dearer; provisions are dull.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 2ND.—The cotton market is easier, but quotations are without change. The sales yesterday were 3,000 bales, and the receipts of the last three days amount to 7,500 bales.

SOUTHAMPTON, TUESDAY.—The steamer Hammonia, en route for Hamburgh, arrived off Cowes with news from New York to 1st inst. She brings specie valued at 205,047 dols. for England.

The New York papers teem with accounts of the fight between Heenan and Sayers. The New York "Herald" is triumphant upon the alleged victory of Heenan.

General Scott has been called to Washington; supposed in connection with the new boundary difficulty with England.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION TO SICILY.

The "Daily News," in a leader, says, there is nothing whatever to justify the assertion that Garibaldi's expedition has failed, and it gives reason for coming to directly the opposite conclusion. The loss of the two steamers must have entered absolutely into Garibaldi's plans. If they served to carry him and his men to Sicily it was all he could expect. He had done with them the moment of disembarkation. In the two telegraphs published yesterday, there is not a single word to counteract the expectation of a Bourbon victory at Palermo, where, 10 days ago, public spirit had collapsed. The people collected last Sunday, and made the walls of the Churches ring with cheers for Italian liberty. If the Sicilian people commit themselves to the Italian cause Sicily is lost to the Bourbons.

TURIN, MAY 14TH.—During the landing at Marsala four persons were killed. It appears that arms and ammunition were disembarked. Other arms coming from Levant were landed several days before on the southern coast.

MARSEILLES, MAY 14.—Letters from Naples to the 12th inst. state that, on Tuesday last demonstrations took place at Palermo; numerous crowds assembled shouting "viva Italy," "viva Emmanuel," "viva Napoleon." Women of the highest standing excited the men, and insulted the soldiers, who fired several shots. The garrison had been ordered to remain in their barracks. Fresh reinforcements are about to be despatched. A proclamation had been published, signed by the Governor of Sicily, Prince Castelticole, stating that, in view of the grave and sanguinary misdeeds, and of the plundering which had taken place at Lemina, Patrola, Sottona, Cano, Veicri, and Portecalo, the carrying or detention of arms by any bands is prohibited.

The French journals of last night publish a letter from one of the leaders of the expedition, written on the 7th May, at Talamon, a fortress on the Roman frontier, where a landing had taken place for the purpose of procuring provisions. An order of the day issued by Garibaldi on board the steamer Piemonte is also published. The expeditionary corps assumes the old designation of Chasseurs des Alps. Their war cry is the same that resounded a year since on the Ticini, "Italy and Victor Emmanuel." The mission of this corps will be, as it has ever been; it has been based upon self denial for the regeneration of the common country, without any other hope than that of a stainless conscience. This is followed by details of the regeneration of the corps, which is formed into 6 companies. Garibaldi's first camp Colonel, Turr Sistori, is chief of the staff. The next document is a proclamation signed by Garibaldi, which contains the following passage:—"Italians! Sicilians are fighting against the enemies of Italy, and to help them both with money, arms, and especially men, is the duty of every Italian. If we abandon the brave Sicilians to themselves, they will have to fight the mercenaries of the Bourbon, as well as those of Austria and the Priest who rules at Rome. The people of the Free Provinces raise their voices in favour of their brethren who are fighting. Let them send their generous youths to where men are fighting for their country. Let the Marches, Sambrina, the Campagna, and the Neapolitan territory rise so as to divide the enemy's forces. If the cities do not offer a sufficient basis for insurrection, let the more resolute throw themselves into the open country; let us arm—let us fight for our brothers. To-morrow, let us fight for ourselves. A handful of brave men, who have followed me to battle for our country, are advancing with me to the rescue. Italy knows them. They always appear at the hour of danger. 'Italy and Victor Emmanuel!' that was our battle cry when we crossed the Ticino. It will resound amidst the burning rocks of Etna. As this prophetic battle-cry re-echoes from the hills of Italy to the Tartian mountains, the throne of tyranny will fall to pieces, and the whole country will rise like one man to arms. Then let us at one blow put an end to our secular misfortunes. Let us show the world that this is truly the land once trodden by the Roman race."

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Heenan has addressed a letter to the "Times" suggesting a variety of propositions respecting the question of the Championship, and if these are not accepted he shall claim a meeting with Sayers on some neutral ground, where their battle can be renewed. If this course is not acceptable Heenan says he will agree in two months to be ready to fight four of the best men that can be produced in England, beginning with Sayers, at intervals of 30 days. If this be denied him he shall go home, and feel justified in calling himself Champion of the World.

BANK FRAUDS.

The *Herald* says that a private banking house has just discovered that the accounts of one of the cashiers present a deficiency. It is understood that the amount will in a measure be covered by his securities, and the remaining sum being limited, the firm, it is believed, will not prosecute.

The *Times* says that it transpired yesterday, during the inquiry before the Stock Exchange Committee, that one of the clerks of the Union Bank had an opportunity more than a year ago of becoming acquainted with the fact that Pullinger was an habitual speculator. The point is to be forthwith investigated by the directors.

NEW EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

The present aspect of political affairs was regarded with great distrust in the city yesterday, and it is stated that commercial advices from every part of the continent show the paralysing effect of renewed apprehensions. The general impression created in commercial and monetary circles is described in the city articles this morning.

The *Daily News* remarks that the manifest connivance of Sardinia at Garibaldi's expedition, and therefore, at the Sicilian struggle, combined with the merely expectant attitude of France, opens a serious prospect, should Sicily gain her freedom, and the Italian Kingdom of Victor Emmanuel be therefore extended. In such a case the French Imperial Government has no idea of permitting this new aggrandisement of an ambitious neighbour to become a danger to France; and the Paris press is already instructed to prepare the public mind for a further serious demand for territorial compensation.

The "Times," in its city article, says, although the belief still prevails that a new war was not included in the plans of the Emperor Napoleon for the present year, the doubts whether events may not be hastened by accidents daily increase.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Count de Montemolin and his brother have arrived in Paris.

The allegation from St. Petersburg that Russia is again beginning to threaten the Turkish Government, and to incite the Christian population of that country, serves to recall the existence of a secret agreement with France.

The "Morning Post" publishes a telegram from its Paris correspondent, which says that the rumour of a French fleet being in preparation for the East may be considered as quite destitute of foundation.

The "Times," in a leader, says, that throughout the Levant there is a feeling that France and Russia are pursuing a policy directed to the gradual overthrow of Turkish dominion, and the substitution of Christian supremacy, if even it does not go the length of the acquisition of territory by the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire.

The camp at Chalons is to be on a very large scale. It is said that Marshal M'Mahon was in Paris two or three days ago, but only remained a few hours, when he went back to Lille. The head-quarters are at Chalons.

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

GRAND CANAL, MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN OF IRELAND, AND GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

House of Lords, Monday.

The Select Committee, consisting of Lord Taunton, chairman; Earl Spencer, Lord Sondes, Lord Ossulston, and Lord Rivers, to whom was referred a bill promoted by the Grand Canal Company, for selling the undertaking and works of the Grand Canal to the Midland Great Western and Great Southern and Western Railway Companies of Ireland, met again this day at 12 o'clock.

At the sitting of the committee, this morning, Lord Taunton asked Sir Richard Griffith to furnish the committee with the new schedule which their lordships had, on Friday, requested him to draw up. There were three points at present under consideration—the scale of tolls, differential rates, and drawbacks to be allowed on the rivers in connexion with the canals.

Sir Richard Griffith said that the question of a drawback on the rivers was a difficult one to be decided by Parliament. The Grand Canal Company felt in dealing with the navigation of these rivers that a bonus should be allowed in the form of a drawback to those plying on the rivers; but they did this voluntarily, and varied it according to the circumstances of each case. In consequence of the appeal of parties in the present instance, he thought it better to omit the question altogether, and was prepared to submit a new scale, in which there would enter no drawback.

To Mr. Burke—The object which he had in view was to give the canal fair play, and for this purpose to allow the railway companies interest for their money, and sufficient for maintaining the canal in proper order. He was anxious to encourage the private trader. He estimated the gross revenue from tolls at £23,000; from rent and pipe-water, £5,000; making a total of about £28,000. He would give them £13,000 per annum for repairs, which would leave £15,000, or about 4 per cent. on £330,000, the necessary outlay; knew that the Midland Railway Company lost a good deal upon the canal; was obliged to found his estimates, in many instances, on his own judgment; he did not allow any sum in his estimates for extraordinary expenses, such as building bridges; had heard that £1,000 had been expended on repairing a breach in the canal.

To Lord Taunton—He would now read his amended schedule. In this proposed scale he divided goods into four classes. The first class consisted of manures, composts, limestone for burning, undress stone, building sand; and on these he proposed to charge a mileage toll of one farthing, a maximum toll of 6d., and a minimum toll of 4d. per ton. In the second class he included coal, coke, culm, turf, bricks, tiles, slates, dressed stone, burnt limestones; pig, bar, and scrap iron; roots, rock salt, &c., and charged a mileage toll of one halfpenny per ton for the first twenty-four miles from Dublin; beyond that distance according to the following schedule: maximum toll 3s., and minimum toll 6d. per ton. The third class consisted of corn, and corn produce of every description, potatoes, artificial and foreign manures, squared foreign timber and deals—tolls 3s. 4d. per ton per mile, for twenty-four miles from Dublin, on the summit level; beyond that distance according to the following schedule: maximum toll 4s., minimum toll 9d. per ton. The fourth included soft shop goods, groceries, wines, spirits, porter, ale, soap, butter, eggs, general merchandise, manufactured goods, utensils, wool and cotton, in packs, &c. Toll for the first 24 miles, from Dublin on to the summit level, one penny per ton per mile; beyond that distance, according to the following schedule: maximum toll, 5s. per ton; minimum toll, 1s. per ton.

Mr. Phinn, Q.C., addressed the committee on behalf of Messrs. Guinness and Son, brewers, Dublin; Goodbody, Perry, and others. His object was, it appeared, unquestioned that the companies should get the canal to secure protection for the public. His clients were prepared to adopt Sir Richard Griffith's amended schedule of tolls, but thought that a drawback should be allowed, notwithstanding Sir Richard's suggestion.

Mr. Stewart handed in clauses adopted by the Irish Government, the Treasury, and the Board of Trade for the protection of the public.

Mr. Barry, Q.C., was then heard by the committee on behalf of public bodies in Limerick. The learned counsel complained that his clients had been led to believe that the Government would have interfered and introduced clauses into this bill for the public welfare; until the last fifteen minutes no such clauses had been submitted to the committee, and he believed that some conference had taken place out of doors between the promoters and the Government, upon which had been founded clauses to which he was no party, and which were such as any two counsel would not at any time draw up without the interference of the Government. As far as he could form an opinion, their lordships were about to hand over a monopoly of the great trunk communications of Ireland to two railway companies. He could not allow himself to approve any of the schedules of Sir Richard Griffith, as they were all too high. The principle of differential duties was one which could be easily and safely introduced into the present bill, and would effectually restrain that monopoly which the companies were anxious to secure.

Mr. Milward, for the proprietors of the Barrow Navigation, addressed the committee against the proposed schedule of tolls.

Mr. St. George Burke replied on behalf of the promoters of the bill. The learned counsel maintained that his clients only aimed at securing such a system of rates and tolls as would give give them a fair remuneration for their outlay in purchasing the canal. Their opponents sought to have such a schedule inserted as would enable the private boat-owner, who was not liable to expenses of an action against the canal, to successfully compete with the companies. By the clauses of the bill, the companies were bound to lay out £13,000 a year, at least, upon the canal, for that was the lowest amount estimated by Sir Richard Griffith, as necessary to keep it in repair, and were liable to extraordinary expenses, such as had occurred in 1855, when the canal burst its banks. The companies had fairly examined the matter, and had, with a view to all the circumstances, drawn up such a schedule as they considered fair to all parties. He respectfully claimed for this schedule a fair consideration, as the companies felt that they could not be expected to accept the bill under such restrictions as their opponents would place upon them.

The room was cleared for consultation, and, on the re-admission of the public,

Lord Taunton announced that the committee had decided to adopt the scale of tolls as last proposed by Sir Richard Griffith, but not to sanction the principle of a drawback in favour of the river navigation, or a scale of differential rates.

Mr. O'Malley, Q.C.—Perhaps your lordships will allow the promoters to consider what course they should adopt with respect to this bill? With this view we ask an adjournment for half an hour.

Lord Taunton, on the part of the committee, assented.

On their re-assembling, Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., said—Since the adjournment of this committee we have looked into this matter with the utmost attention, and with the advantage of the arbitrators, and it is with regret I say that the scale of tolls, as fixed by your lordships, make it quite impossible for us to carry out the measure. We therefore respectfully ask your lordships' leave to withdraw the bill.

Lord Taunton, on the part of the committee, assented, and the bill was withdrawn.

BIRTHS.

Cresswell—May 13, at Lewisham, Kent, the wife of Thomas Cresswell, Esq., of a son.

Hemming—May 13, at 10, Belsize-road, St. John's-wood, the wife of G. W. Hemming, Esq., of a son.

Jackson—May 13, at 53, Notting-hill square, Notting-hill, the wife of Robert Jackson, M.D., of a daughter.

Macdonald—May 13, at the Ranger's Lodge, Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, prematurely, of a son, stillborn.

Northcote—May 13, at No. 8, Adelaide-road, North Finchley-road, the wife of Augustus Northcote, Esq., of a son.

O'Farrell—May 13, at Upper Pembroke-street, the wife of M. R. O'Farrell, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Coveney and O'Brien—May 12, at the parish church, St. Marylebone, by the Rev. John Harding, Elizabeth Harriet, second daughter of the late James William O'Brien, Esq., to Mr. Daniel Coveney, of Woodfield-place, Harrow-road.

Field and Norwood—May 10, at Lower Tooting Church, by the Rev. Thomas Field, M.A., brother to the bridegroom, Henry, fourth son of the late John Field, jun., Esq., of Upper Marsh, Lambeth, to Frances, youngest daughter of Wm. Norwood, Esq., of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

Carpenter and Palmer—May 12, at Horbury Chapel, Notting-hill, by the Rev. W. H. Byrnes, the Rev. Jabez Grey Carpenter, of Clavering, Essex, to Laura Jane, widow of Wm. Palmer, Esq., late of Canterbury.

DEATHS.

Evans—May 14, at 13, Grace-street, Belfast, Rosanna, wife of Mr. John Evans, aged 33 years.

Low—Feb. 9, at Firmbarn, N.S. Wales, Henry Low, Esq., aged 34, youngest son of the late Peter Low, Esq., D.L., of the county Limerick, deeply and deservedly regretted.

Pope—May 15, at Wynnefield-place, Rathmines, Bessie, the dearly beloved wife of James Alexander Pope, Esq.

Peppard—May 15, at the residence of her brother, Retreat, Ranelagh, Mrs. Charlotte Frances Peppard, relict of the late Standish Peppard, Esq., formerly of the Six Clerks' Office, Dublin.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN MAY 15.—ARRIVED—Herald, steamer, Glasgow, goods; Liberty, Bridgewater, bricks; Princess, Aberystwith, e. casks; Shamrock, Runcorn, salt; Mary, Belfast, whiting; Hibernia, steamer, Holyhead, goods; Princess, steamer, Liverpool, goods; seventeen colliers.

SAILED—Jenny Lind, Arklow, timber; Martha, Troon, porter; Herald, steamer, Holyhead, Glasgow, goods; Hibernia, steamer, Holyhead, goods; Princess, steamer, Liverpool, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MAY 14.
Morning Tide, 7-33. Evening Tide, 8-2.

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